McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVIII. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891. NUMBER 30

NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner

J. ROGERS & SON, Proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible]

E. M. KANE, P. M.

Official Directory

STATE.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—L. A. Watres.
State Treasurer—Henry K. Boyer.
Auditor General—Thomas McCamant.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—Thos. J. Stewart.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
Additional Law Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—C. W. Stone, Warren.
State Senator—Horace G. Parker, Wellsboro.
Members of Assembly—W. E. Burdick, Duke Centre; J. T. Griffin, Kane.
District Attorney—J. W. Bouton, Smethport.
Sheriff—Walter Grubb, Smethport.
Prothonotary—J. M. McKinny, Smethport.
County Treasurer—L. Rogers, Smethport.

[illegible]

BOROUGH.

[illegible]

Lodge Directory.

[illegible]

Churches.

[illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHING!

The subscriber has purchased the blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles Krenger, on Mechanic street, near Gifford's saw-mill, where he is prepared to do first-class blacksmithing, including

HORSESHOEING.

Satisfaction guaranteed. He also manufactures

SLEIGHS

for Lumbering Purposes, with Patent Brake if desired.

Can Cure A Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.

CHAS. W. LILDENDAHL.

Smethport, Aug. 4th, 1890.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS

FIRST-CLASS QUARRY STONE

For sale at $1 per perch of 16½ feet, mason measurement, delivered. Also has stone for Water Tables, Window Sills, and general Trimmings for Brick Buildings.

S. A. BACKUS.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 26, 1890.

MASONS' SUPLLIES!

Fresh Lime, Plaster, Cement,

Plastering Hair, Tile of all kinds, Fire and Clay Brick, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

A. REILLY,

SMETHPORT, PA.

March 13, 1890—1y.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

H. H. STONE. [illegible] A. STURGEON.
Stone & Sturgeon.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices—[illegible] Hall, Bradford, Pa.

J. W. Bouton.
ATTORNEY AT LAW and District Attorney of McKean County. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 4 and 5, Berry & Mavis Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.
Hamlin & Forrest
LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the lands of Hamlin & Forrest (formerly Keating & Co.) situated in the counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Hubert H. Rose,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR. Office over H. Hamlin's Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gorton.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Office in Backus Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

E. L. Keenan.
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Chautauqua House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business attended to promptly.

F. Ford.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office: Miner Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

M. McSWEENEY. [illegible] BYLES.
McSweeney & Byles.
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Room [illegible] Producer's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

[illegible] MULLIN. T. F. MULLIN.
Mullin & Mullin.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 15 Main street Bradford, Pa.

M. R. Mayo.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Olmsted block, Smethport, Pa.

P. R. Cotter.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Eldred, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. G. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport Pa.

W. B. Freeman.
SURGEON, obstetrician and consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours from [illegible] p. m., Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Burg Chadwick.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office: [illegible] of W. T. Imhof's drug store, [illegible]

Wm. Wilkins.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND COLLECTOR of taxes for Wetmore township, McKean county, Pa. P. O. address, Kasson, Pa.

HOTELS.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Penn'a, R. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. F. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

CHAUTAUQUA HOUSE

Main street, Smethport, Pa., Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the county. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE - WILLARD - HOTEL,

Nos. 114 to 120 Main Street,

Five doors from new depot, BRADFORD, PA.

When in Bradford, Stop at

THE WILLARD

Rates $1.25 and $1.50 per Day.

AMERICAN & EUROPEAN.

Bar stocked with the finest goods in McKean county.

Lunch counter and elegant dining room. Rooms steam heated. All modern conveniences. Electric lights throughout the house.

LOUIS LAUBER, Proprietor.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ELDRED, PA.,

Opposite the B., N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.

On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Terms reasonable.

Dec. 17, 1886.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,

KANE - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.

First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

THOMPSON HOUSE.

MT. JEWETT, PA.

C. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

This house has recently been remodeled and refurnished throughout. First-class restaurant in connection with the house.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marvin Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

WAGONS!

Don't make a purchase until you have examined my stock and prices. They are superior in material and workmanship, and prices very low.

I make a specialty of

HORSESHOEING,

and am prepared to do repairing of all kinds. Wagon and Blacksmith shop on Water street.

WM. MARKER.

I took Cold,
I took Sick.
I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

THE BEST

Meat and Vegetable Market

IN

SMETHPORT.

We are prepared to furnish the people of town and adjacent country with

FRESH MEAT,

HAM, SAUSAGES,

Salt Meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., &c.

ALSO

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

G. W. WILLIAMS & SONS,

Main Street. Smethport, Pa.

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS.

Entirely VEGETABLE AND A SURE CURE FOR

COSTIVENESS

Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Eruptions and Skin Diseases.

Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. [illegible], Burlington, Vt.

FOR SALE BY

H. L. McCOY and A. B. ARMSTRONG.

SMETHPORT, PA.

EMIL THAMM,

Manufacturer of

CIGARS

And Dealer in

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO

PIPES, ETC.

49 MAIN STREET,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Next door to Culler's Drug Store. June 12-6m

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

[illegible]

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

[illegible]

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

[illegible]

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

FULL TEXT OF PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW ELECTION STATUTES.

All Ballots Must Be Printed at Public Expense, but in Certain Extreme Cases Names May Be Written In—It Is the Australian Law with Modifications.

An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and certain other expenses to be paid by the commonwealth and punishing certain officers in regard to such elections.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after March 1, 1892, all ballots cast in elections for public officers within this commonwealth shall be printed and distributed at public expense as hereinafter provided. The printing of the ballots and of the cards of instruction for the elections in each county and the delivery of the same to the election officers, as hereinafter provided; and all other expenses incurred under the provisions of this act shall be a county charge, unless herein otherwise provided, the payment of which shall be provided for in the same manner as the payment of other election expenses. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary or advisable by this act, and to furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of each county, who shall procure further copies of the same at the cost of the county and furnish them to the election officers or other persons by whom they are to be used in such quantities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Any convention of delegates or primary meeting of electors, or caucus held under the rules of a political party, or any board authorized to certify nominations representing a political party, which, at the election next preceding, polled at least 3 per cent. of the largest entire vote for any office cast in the state or in the electoral district or division thereof, for which such primary meeting, caucus, convention or board desires to make or certify nominations, may nominate one candidate for each office which is to be filled in the state or in the said district or division at the next ensuing election by causing a certificate of nomination to be drawn up and filed as hereinafter provided, provided that any political party which polled 3 per cent. of the entire vote in the state at the election next preceding at which a state officer was voted for, may make and certify nominations according to the provisions of this section for any electoral division or district of the state, notwithstanding that such political party may have polled less than 3 per cent of the entire vote at the last preceding election in said electoral district or division. Every such certificate of nomination shall be signed by the presiding officer and the secretary or secretaries of the convention or primary meeting or caucus or board, who shall add thereto their places of residence and shall be sworn or affirmed to by them before an officer qualified to administer oaths, to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of the oath shall be annexed to the certificate of nomination.

Sec. 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office may also be made by nomination papers signed by qualified electors of the state or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made and filed in the proper office, as provided in section 5 of this act. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the state at large the number of qualified electors of the state signing such nomination paper shall be at least one half of 1 per cent. of the largest vote for any officer elected in the state at the last preceding election at which a state officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division signing such nomination paper shall be at least 3 per cent. of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said nomination papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each nomination paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the nomination paper; provided that nomination papers which are not signed and made out in strict compliance with all the requirements of this act shall be invalid.

Nomination Papers Must Be Explicit.

Sec. 4. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers shall specify: One (1) The party or policy which such candidate represents expressed in not more than three words, in the case of electors of president and vice president of the United States the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political appellation. Two (2). The name of each candidate nominated therein, his profession, business or occupation, if any, and his place of residence, with street and number thereon, if any. Three (3). The office for which such candidate is nominated, provided that no words shall be used in any nomination papers to describe or designate the party or policy or political appellation represented by the candidate named in such nomination papers as aforesaid identical with or similar to the words used for the like purpose in certificates of nominations made by a convention of delegates of a political party which at the last preceding election polled 3 per cent. of the largest vote cast.

Sec. 5. Certificates of nomination for candidates for the offices of presidential electors and members of the house of representatives of the United States and for all state offices, including those of judges, senators and representatives, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth at least fifty-six days before the day of the election for which the candidates are nominated, and nomination papers for candidates for the said offices shall be filed with the said secretary at least forty-nine days before the day of such election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for all other offices except township and borough offices shall be filed with the county commissioners of the respective counties at least forty-two and thirty-five days respectively before the day of the election. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for candidates for township and borough offices and election officers and school directors in the same shall be filed with the auditors of the respective townships and boroughs at least ten and seven days respectively before the day of election.

Sec. 6. The certificates of nomination and nomination papers being so filed and being in conformity with the provisions of this act shall be deemed to be valid, unless objections thereto are duly made in writing.

First—In the case of certificates and papers designed for the state at large within thirty days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers.

Second—In the case of other certificates and papers, except those designed for borough and township officers, within twenty days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers.

Third—In the case of certificates and papers designed for borough and township officers within three days after the last day for the filing of such certificates and papers. Objections as to form and apparent conformity or nonconformity to law of certificates or papers designed for the state at large shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and shall be considered by him conjointly with the auditor general and attorney general, and shall be decided finally by a majority of those officers. Objections of the same kind to other certificates and papers, except those for borough and township offices, shall be filed with the commissioners and shall be decided finally by a majority of them. Objections of the same kind to certificates and papers designed for borough and township offices shall be filed with the auditors and shall be decided by a majority of them. All objections as to the validity of certificates or papers, other than objections as to form or apparent conformity as heretofore described, shall in the case of certificates or papers designed for the state at large be filed in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, and in the case of all other certificates and papers such obligations shall be filed in any court of common pleas within the judicial district of which such election district or division or part thereof for which such certificates or papers are designed may be situated. In case the court is in session, one or more judges of the court shall immediately proceed to hear such objections without unnecessary adjournment or delay, and shall give such hearing precedence over all other business before him or them. In case the court is not in session, any judge of such court on the presentation to him of the prothonotary that such objections have been filed as aforesaid shall immediately proceed to hear such objections as aforesaid. Where there are more than one court of common pleas in any election district or division such objections may be referred by the court with which they are filed to any other court in such district, if such reference is necessary to secure a more convenient and speedy hearing, and all cases of dispute as to which of several courts in such district shall have jurisdiction shall be immediately decided by the judge being oldest in commission in such district.

Sec. 7. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds and filed with the secretary of the commonwealth fifteen days or with the county commissioners of the proper county twelve days, as the case may be, previous to the day of election, and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots.

Sec. 8. All certificates of nomination and nomination papers when filed shall be open under proper regulations to public inspection, and shall be preserved not less than two years in the offices where they have been filed.

Duties of Secretary and Sheriffs.

Sec. 9. The secretary of the commonwealth shall, ten days at least previous to the day of any election of United States or state officers, transmit to the county commissioners and the sheriff in each county in which such election is to be held duplicate official lists stating the names and residences of and parties or policies represented by all candidates whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with him as herein provided for such election, and have not been found and declared to be invalid, as provided in section 6, and to be voted for at each voting place in each such county respectively, substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein. The county commissioners of each county shall also send to the sheriff of their county at least ten days prior to the day of any election, an official list containing the names, residences and party or political appellations of all candidates except those for election officers and school directors, whose nomination certificates or papers have been filed with the said commissioners as herein provided for such election, and to be voted for at each voting place in the county substantially in the form of the ballots to be used therein.

Sec. 10. "It shall be the duty of the sheriff of every county, at least ten days before any election to be held therein, except for township and borough officers, to give notice of the same by proclamations posted up in the most public places in every election district and by advertisements in at least two newspapers, if there be so many published in the county, representing so far as practical the political parties which at the preceding election cast the largest and next largest number of votes, and in every such proclamation or advertisement he shall

"I—Enumerate the officers to be elected and give a list of all the nominations, except for election officers and assessors made as provided in this act and to be voted for in such county as far as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the ballots, but the proclamations posted in each election district need not contain the names of any candidates but those to be voted for in such district.

"II—Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

"III—He shall give notice that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or of this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this state or of the United States or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress and of the state legislature and of the select or common council of any city or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for," except that of an election officer.

Sec. 11. In case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate nominated as herein provided, the party, convention, primary meeting, caucus or board, or the citizens who nominated such candidate, may nominate a substitute in his place by filing in the proper office at any time before the day of election a nomination certificate or paper which shall conform to all the requirements of this act in regard to original certificates or papers. Provided, that if the said convention or citizens shall have authorized any committee to make nominations in the event of the death or withdrawal of candidates the said convention shall not be required to reconvene, nor the said citizens to sign a new nomination paper, but the said committee shall have power to file the requisite nomination certificate or paper which shall recite the facts of the appointment and powers of the said committee (naming all its members) of the death or withdrawal of the candidate and of the action of the committee thereon, and the truth of these facts shall be verified by the affidavit annexed to the certificate or paper of two members of the committee and also of at least two of the officers of the convention who made affidavit in support of the original certificate or two of the citizens who made affidavit to the original paper. And provided, also, that in case of a substituted nomination paper not filed by a committee but signed by citizens it shall only be necessary that two-thirds of the signers of the said paper shall have been signers of the original paper.

Sec. 12. All substituted nomination certificates or papers may be objected to as provided in section 7 of this act, and if a substituted certificate or paper be filed after the last day for filing, the original certificate or paper objections must be made within four days after the filing, and no objection as to form or conformity to law shall be received after the time set for printing the ballots.

As soon as any substituted candidate shall have been duly nominated, his name shall be substituted by the proper officers in the place of that of the candidate who has died or withdrawn, so far as time may allow, and in case a substituted nomination be filed with or transmitted to the county commissioners or township or borough auditors after the ballots have been printed, the said commissioners or auditors shall prepare and distribute with the ballots suitable slips of paper bearing the substituted name, together with the title of the office, and, having adhesive paste upon the reverse side, which shall be offered to each voter with the regular ballot, and may be affixed thereto.

How Ballots Must Be Printed.

Sec. 13. The county commissioners of each county shall cause all the ballots to be used therein to be printed, except for elections of officers of townships and boroughs and election officers, and school directors in the same, the ballots for which shall be printed and distributed by the auditors, who shall certify the cost of such printing and distribution to the county commissioners for payment as part of county election expenses. The said commissioners and auditors shall ascertain the offices to be filled and shall be responsible for the accurate printing of the ballots in accordance with this act and for the safe keeping of the same while in their possession or that of their subordinates or agents.

Sec. 14. The face of every ballot which shall be printed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall contain the names and residences of all candidates whose nomination for any office specified in the ballot shall have been duly made, except such as may have died or withdrawn. The names of candidates shall be presented in the following manner and order:

In the case of certificates of nominations made by a convention of delegates or otherwise, as described in section 2, representing a political party which at the election next preceding polled at least 3 per cent. of the highest entire vote cast in the state or electoral district or division thereof for which such nominations are made, as described in section 2, the names of all the candidates so nominated by such political party shall be arranged in groups as presented in the several certificates of nomination under the designation of the office, with the party descriptive words or political appellation at the head of each group. Such groups shall be printed in the order of the vote polled by each political party at the last preceding election, beginning with the party which secured the highest vote. In all other cases of nomination by nomination papers the names of the candidates for each office shall be arranged under the designation of the office in alphabetical order according to the surnames. There shall be left at the end of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held in case there be no candidates, legally nominated therefor) as many blank spaces as there are persons to be elected to such office, in which the voter may insert the name of any persons whose name is not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote as candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote without the cross mark (x) hereinafter mentioned. Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the vote of the people, such questions shall be printed upon the ballot after the list of candidates.

The ballot shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross mark (x) in a sufficient margin at the right of the name of each candidate, and in like manner his answer to the questions submitted, and on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as "vote for one," "vote for three," "yes," "no" and the like. Provided, that a voter may designate his choice of all the candidates of a political party or group by one cross mark in the margin to the right of the party name or political designation of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group.

Sec. 15. All the ballots used at the same voting place at any election shall be alike and shall be at least six inches long and four inches wide; they shall be printed with the same kind or kinds of type (which shall not be smaller than the size known as "brevier" or "eight point body") upon white paper, without any impression or mark to distinguish one from another, except as expressly authorized herein or by the constitution of this commonwealth. Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil, and all the ballots for the same voting place shall be bound together in convenient numbers, in books, in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately.

A diagonal folding line shall be printed on the right hand upper corner of the back of each ballot, and the said corner shall be edged with adhesive paste, so that the corner when folded at the folding line can be securely fastened down over the number now required by the constitution of this commonwealth, so that the said number cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down. The top of each ballot shall have a margin of equal size on both back and face, and the said folding line shall be upon this margin, but nothing else shall be printed thereon except instructions how to mark. Provided, that if at any time the said constitution shall cease to require ballots to be numbered, the foregoing requirements as to the folding line, the margin and the adhesive paste shall be void.

On the back of each ballot, or on the right hand side of the back, if the ballot is printed in two columns, there shall be printed as a caption, "official ballot for," followed by the designation of the voting place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of the election and a facsimile of the signatures of the county commissioners of the respective counties who have caused the ballots to be printed, unless they have been printed by township or borough auditors. A record of the number of ballots printed and furnished to each voting place shall be kept and preserved by the county commissioners of the several counties when it is shown by affidavit that mistake or omission has occurred in the publication of names or description of candidates or in the printing of the ballots, the court of common pleas of the district or county or any judge thereof may, upon the application of any qualified elector of the district or county, require the county commissioners to correct the mistake or omission or to show cause why they should not.

Sec. 16. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district in which an election is to be held except in elections for township and borough offices two sets of such ballots, each of not less than seventy-five for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters therein, as contained upon the assessor's list. They shall also prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters as to obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled, and they shall respectively cause the same, together with copies of sections 31 to 36 inclusive of this act, to be printed in large, clear type on separate cards, to be called cards of instruction. They shall also cause to be printed on tinted paper and without the facsimile indorsements an equal number of copies of the form of the ballot provided for each voting place at each election therein, which shall be called specimen ballots, and at each election they shall furnish to each voting place, together with the ballots to be used there, a sufficient number of cards of instruction and specimen ballots for use as required in section 21 of this act. They shall also provide for each election district at every election therein two copies of the assessor's lists of voters and shall deliver the same as such lists are now delivered, one copy to be called the "ballot checklist" for the inspectors in charge of the ballots and the other copy to be called the "voting checklist," to be used in marking the name of those who have voted and the numbers of their ballots, as now required by law.

Sec. 17. The two sets of ballots, together with the specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the county commissioners as herein provided, shall be packed by them in separate sealed packages, with marks on the outside clearly designating the election districts for which they are intended and the number of ballots of each kind inclosed.

They shall then be sent by the county commissioners of the respective counties separately and at different times or by different methods to the judges of election at the several voting places so as to be received by them, one set on the Saturday before the day of election and the other set on the Monday before the day of election. The respective judges of election shall on delivery to them of such packages return receipts therefor to the commissioners, who shall keep a record of the time when and the manner in which the several packages are sent, and shall preserve for the period of one year the receipts of the said judges of election. For elections of officers of townships and boroughs and of election officers and school directors in the same, the auditor shall provide for each election district seventy-five ballots for every fifty and fraction of fifty voters on the assessor's list and an equal number of specimen ballots, and shall obtain from the county commissioners the requisite cards of instruction, which shall be delivered with the ballots to the judges of election the day before the day of election.

Sec. 18. In case the ballots to be furnished to any voting place in accordance with the provisions of this act shall fail for any reason to be duly delivered, or in case after delivery they shall be destroyed or stolen, it shall be the duty of the judge of election of such voting place to cause other ballots to be prepared substantially in the form of the ballots so wanting, and upon receipt of such other ballots from him, accompanied by a statement under oath that the same have been so prepared and furnished by him, and that the original ballots have so failed to be received or have been so destroyed or stolen, the election officers shall cause the ballots so substituted to be used in lieu of the ballots wanting as above. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to mail complete specimens of the ballots and other necessary papers by registered letter to the judge of elections of each election district at least four days before the election, to enable him to comply with the directions of this section.

Private Stalls for Voters.

Sec. 19. The county commissioners of each county shall provide for each election district therein, at each election, a room large enough to be fitted up with voting shelves and a guardrail as hereinafter provided. If in any district no such room can be rented or otherwise obtained, the said commissioners shall cause to be constructed for such district a temporary room of adequate size to be used as a voting room; they shall also cause all the said rooms to be suitably provided with heat and light, and with a sufficient number of voting shelves or compartments at or in which voters may conveniently mark their ballots, so that in the marking thereof they may be screened from the observation of others, and a guardrail shall be so constructed and placed that only such persons as are inside said rail can approach within six feet of the ballot box and of such voting shelves or compartments. The arrangement shall be such that neither the ballot box nor the voting booths shall be hidden from view of those just outside the said guardrail. The number of such voting shelves or compartments shall not be less than one for every fifty names on the assessor's list, but shall not in any case be less than three for the voters qualified to vote at such voting place. No persons other than the election officers and voters admitted as hereinafter provided shall be permitted within the said rail except by authority of the election officers for the purpose of keeping order and enforcing the law. Each voting shelf or compartment shall be kept provided with proper supplies and conveniences for marking the ballots.

Sec. 20. To provide for the cost of said shelves or compartments and guardrails in the year of 1892, the secretary of the commonwealth, the secretary of internal affairs and the auditor general shall be and they are hereby constituted a board to decide upon a pattern of the said shelves or compartments, and a pattern of the said guardrails and upon the material to be used for them, and such other furniture or apparatus as may be necessary, and to fix a limit of cost of the same per shelf or compartment and per linear foot of rail, and the said board shall within two months after the passage of this act notify the commissioners of the respective counties of the pattern adopted and of the limit of cost, and the said commissioners, after they have provided the said shelves or compartments and guardrails, shall send to the auditor general of the commonwealth a statement of the voting places in the county, naming them, and of the number of shelves or compartments provided for each according to the pattern adopted and of the cost of the same, not exceeding the limit to be fixed as aforesaid, which statement shall be signed by the said commissioners, verified by the affidavit of one of them and approved by the county controller or auditors. On receipt of the said statement the auditor general shall draw warrants upon the treasury of the commonwealth in favor of the treasurers of the counties from which the said statements shall have been received for the sums therein stated to be due, and the state treasurer is hereby directed to pay the said warrants.

The said shelves or compartments and guardrails shall thereafter be the property of the respective counties, and no further allowance shall be made to the counties by the auditor general for providing the same.

Sec. 21. At the opening of the polls in each voting place the seals of one package shall be publicly broken, and the said package shall be opened by the judge of elections. The cards of instruction shall be immediately posted at or in each voting shelf or compartment provided in accordance with this act for the marking of the ballots, and not less than three such cards and not less than five specimen ballots shall be immediately posted in or about the voting room outside the guardrail, and such cards and specimen ballots shall be given to any voter at his request. The second set of ballots shall be retained unopened by the respective judges of election until they are needed for the purposes of voting.

Sec. 22. Any person desiring to vote shall give his name and residence to one of the election officers in charge of the ballots, who shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found upon the ballot checklist by the inspector or clerks in charge thereof he shall likewise repeat the said name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guardrail unless his right to vote be challenged. No person whose name is not on the said list or whose right to vote shall be challenged by a qualified citizen shall be admitted within said guardrail until he has established his right to vote in the manner now provided by law, and his name if not on the checklists shall then be added to both lists. As soon as a voter is admitted within the rail the election officer having charge of the ballots shall detach a ballot from the stub and give it to the said voter, but shall first fold it so that the words printed on the back and outside as provided in section 15 of this act shall be the only wording visible, and no ballot shall be voted unless folded in the same manner. Not more than one ballot shall be given to a voter except as is provided in section 26 of this act. As soon as a voter receives a ballot the letter "B" shall be marked against his name on the margin of the ballot checklist; but no record of the number of the ballots shall be made on the said lists. Besides the election officers and such supervisors as are authorized by the laws of the United States or overseers appointed by the courts of this commonwealth, not more than four voters in excess of the number of voting shelves or compartments provided shall be allowed in said inclosed space at one time.

Sec. 23. On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the space inclosed by the guardrail retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments and shall prepare his ballot by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) opposite the party name or political designation of a group of candidates or opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled or by inserting in the blank space provided therefor any name not already on the ballot, and in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people by marking in the appropriate margin or place a cross (x) against the answer which he desires to give. Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the marks thereon in the same way it was folded when received by him, and he shall keep the same so folded until he has voted.

After leaving the voting shelf and before leaving the inclosed space he shall give his ballot to the election officer in charge of the ballot box, who shall without unfolding the ballot number it as required by the constitution of this commonwealth, placing the said number in the right hand upper corner of the back of the ballot immediately to the left of the folding line printed thereon and nowhere else, and shall then at once fold the corner at the folding line and fasten it securely down with the adhesive paste so as to cover the number on the ballot so that it cannot be seen without unfastening or cutting open the part so fastened down, and shall then deposit the ballot in the box. The voter shall mark and deliver his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit the inclosed space as soon as his ballot has been deposited. Provided, that if at any time the constitution of this commonwealth shall cease to require ballots to be numbered no number shall be marked on the ballot, and it shall be deposited in the ballot box by the voter himself.

Absolute Secrecy Required.

Sec. 24. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a voting shelf or compartment already occupied by another except when giving the help allowed by section 27 of this act, nor to remain within said compartment more than three minutes in case all of such compartments are in use and other voters are waiting to occupy the same. No voter not an election officer shall be allowed to re-enter the inclosed space after he has once left it, except to give help as hereinafter described. Each voter's name shall be checked on the voting checklist by the officer having charge thereof as soon as he has cast his vote in the manner now provided by law. It shall be the duty of the judge of election to secure the observance of the provisions of this section to keep order in the room in which the voting is held, and to see that no more persons are admitted within the inclosed space than are allowed by this act. Each party which has by its primary meeting, caucus, convention or board sent to the proper office a certificate of nomination, and each group of citizens which has sent to the proper office a nomination paper, as provided in sections 2 and 3 of this act, shall be allowed to appoint three electors to act as watchers at each voting place without expense to the county, one of whom shall be allowed to remain in the room outside the inclosed space. Each watcher shall be provided with a certificate from the county commissioners, or if the election be held in a township or borough, from the auditors of the same, stating his name, names of the persons who have appointed him and the party or policy he represents, and no party or policy shall be represented by more than one watcher in the same voting room at any one time. Watchers shall be required to show their certificates when requested to do so. Until the polls are closed no persons shall be allowed in the room outside of the said inclosed space except those watchers, voters not exceeding ten at any one time who are awaiting their turn to prepare their ballots and peace officers when necessary for the preservation of the peace. No person when within the voting room shall electioneer or solicit votes for any party or candidate, nor shall any written or printed matter be posted up within the said room, except as required by law.

Sec. 25. No list or memorandum of the names of voters, [illegible] expressly authorized by law, shall be made within the voting room by any person or officer, nor shall any list or memorandum of the numbers marked upon the ballots be made or kept, except such lists as are expressly authorized by law. Provided, that any voter may make a memorandum of the number of his own ballot and the watchers may keep their poll books and challenge lists. After the closing of the polls, and before the ballot boxes are opened, all the lists of voters upon which the numbers of the ballots are recorded, as now required by law, shall be placed in separate sealed covers, properly marked, and the stubs of all the ballots used, together with all unused ballots and the ballot checklist, shall also be inclosed in a sealed package, properly designating the voting place, which package shall be sent to the proper office as required by law in the case of the ballots cast, and neither the said package nor the said lists of voters shall thereafter be opened, except by the return judges, or in the case of a contest or upon the order of a court of a competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 26. No person other than the election officers shall take or remove any ballot from the voting place. If any voter inadvertently spoils a ballot he may obtain another upon returning the spoiled one. The ballots thus returned shall be immediately canceled, and at the close of the polls shall be secured in an envelope, sealed and sent to the proper office, as required by law in the case of ballots cast.

Sec. 27. If any voter declares to the judge of election that by reason of disability he desires assistance in the preparation of his ballot he shall be permitted by the judge of election to select a qualified voter of the election district to aid him in the preparation of his ballot, such preparation being made in the voting compartment.

Sec. 28. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for any office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official indorsement shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be allowed to be deposited in the ballot box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be counted. Ballots not marked or improperly or defectively marked shall be indorsed as defective, but shall be preserved with the other ballots. If any ballot appears to have been obtained otherwise than as provided in this act, the judge of elections shall transmit such ballot to the district attorney without delay, together with whatever information he may have tending to the detection of the person who deposited the same.

Sec. 29. After the polls are closed the election officers only shall remain in the voting room, within the guardrail, and shall there at once proceed to count the votes. Such counting shall not be adjourned or postponed until it shall have been fully completed. A record shall first be made of the number of the last ballot cast. The officers in charge of the voting checklist shall in the presence of the other officers and watchers count in a distinct and audible voice the names checked on the said list, and announce the whole number thereof, and the lists of voters, the stubs of ballots used and all unused ballots shall then be sealed up as required by section 25 of this act. The ballot box shall then be opened by the judge, the ballots shall be taken therefrom by the inspector designated by the judge and audibly counted one by one by the judge, and when the count is completed the whole number of ballots cast shall be announced, and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed. All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the voting room, but out of their reach until they are placed in the ballot box, as required by law. A full return shall be made in the manner now provided by law of all votes cast, and the total vote as soon as counted shall be publicly announced.

It shall be the duty of police officers, constables and deputy constables, now required by law to be present at the polls, to remain within the voting room, but outside the guardrail, while the votes are being counted and to preserve order therein. No person except the said peace officers, when necessary for the preservation of the peace, or persons acting by their authority for the same end, shall enter the space within the guardrail or communicate with any election officer in any way after the polls are closed and until the counting of the votes has been completed.

Sec. 30. Whenever in any contested election the tribunal trying the case shall decide that the ballots used in one or more election districts were by reason of the omission, addition, misplacing, misspelling or misstatement of one or more titles of offices or names or residences of candidates or parties or policies represented by them, so defective as to the office in contest as to be calculated to mislead the voters in regard to any of the candidates nominated for the said office, and that the defective condition of the said ballots may have affected the result of the entire election for the said office, the said tribunal shall declare the election to be invalid as regards the said office, and shall report their decision to the governor of the commonwealth.

The governor on receiving the report of the said decision shall without delay cause a writ or writs of election for the office in contest to issue and appoint a day within four weeks from the date of the writ for the holding of a new election, to be held according to the provisions of this act for the office in contest.

Penalties for Violating This Law.

Sec. 31. A voter who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote or shall cast or attempt to cast any other ballot than the official ballot which has been given to him by the proper election officer or shall willfully violate any other provision of this act or any person who shall interfere with any voter when inside said inclosed space or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or who, except when lawfully commanded by a return judge or a competent court, shall loosen, cut or unfasten the corner pasted down over the number on any ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 32. Any person who shall, prior to an election, willfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, or who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove or destroy any card of instruction or specimen ballot printed or posted for the instruction of voters, or who shall, during an election, willfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable a voter to prepare his ballot or shall willfully hinder the voting of others, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 33. Any person who shall falsely make or willfully deface or destroy any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or any part thereof or any letter of withdrawal or file any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or letter of withdrawal, knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or who shall willfully sign any nomination papers as a qualified elector, such person not being a qualified elector, or suppress any certificate of nomination or nomination paper or any part thereof which has been duly filed, or forge or falsely make the official indorsement on any ballot, or willfully destroy or deface any ballot or willfully delay the delivery of any ballots, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 34. Any public officer upon whom a duty is imposed by this act who shall negligently or willfully fail to perform such duty, or who shall negligently or willfully perform it in such a way as to hinder the objects of this act, or who shall negligently or willfully violate any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 35. Any printer employed by the commissioners of any county or auditors of any township or borough to print any official ballots, or any person engaged in printing the same who shall appropriate to himself, or give or deliver or knowingly permit to be taken any of said ballots by any other person than such commissioners or auditors or their duly authorized agent, or shall willfully print or cause to be printed any official ballot in any other form than that prescribed by such commissioners or auditors or with any other names thereon or with the names spelled otherwise than as directed by them or the names or printing thereon arranged in any other way than that authorized and directed by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 36. Any person other than an officer charged by law with the care of ballots, or a person intrusted by any such officer with the care of the same for a purpose required by law, who shall have in his possession outside the voting room any official ballot, or any person who shall make or have in his possession any counterfeit of an official ballot, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, or to undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 37. Section 18 of an act entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," approved the [illegible] day of [illegible], section [illegible] of the act [illegible] further supplement to an act [illegible] act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, approved the [illegible] day of February, [illegible] and all laws and parts of laws [illegible] herewith, shall be and the same [illegible] repealed.

Approved the [illegible] day of June, A. D. 1891.

ROBT. E. PATTISON.

CUTLERS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A Free-Trader's Fable Repeatedly Knocked Out of Time.

The "Reform" club is never happy when anything American comes to the front. It is now sending out matter to the Free-trade press in which it sneeringly refers to the brand, "Cutlers to the American People," and adds the old matter from the Democratic handbook of 1890, whose Messrs. Landers, Frary & Clark are accused of selling goods at export at less than home prices. "Cutlers to the American People" was instantly voted a success by all the "live" press of the country of both parties. Kate Field's Washington, which cannot be accused of Protection proclivities, says:

"It is time, by the way, that spades were called spades, even though made in the United States; and when Landers, Frary & Clark, of New Britain, Conn., stamped upon the polished steel blades used at this tariff banquet 'Cutlers to the American People' they conceived an advertisement which is a stroke of genius. There is far more majesty in the American or any other people than in a personage, however exalted by births and on the dawn of the Twentieth century it becomes Republicans to cease worshiping false gods and enter upon an era of self respect."

In reference to prices for export, Mr. Landers recently said:

"What is the use of trying to convince those who won't be convinced by facts. This charge was answered conclusively and in great detail by Senator Hiscock in his speech in the United States senate on Sept. 10, 1890. Now, let me make an unqualified statement. Our prices for export are not less than our home prices. We will sell for cash in any case a jobbing quantity of goods at any export price offered by us that can be produced. What other manufacturers are doing we have no means of knowing, as there is no association, combination, trust or understanding of any name or nature in this line of goods. I do not see how I can put it any stronger, and while on the subject it may not be out of place to say that the advance in the price of table cutlery which was to take place on account of the McKinley bill has not materialized. We did not intend to advance the price, have not advanced it and do not propose to under the present price of materials and labor; and there seems nothing left to attack us on but export prices and the fact that we are American manufacturers and believe that the home market is the best market in the world. We would like all the orders we can get for the home market at export prices."

Sources of Commercial Fertilizer.

The chief elements of plant food, without which no soil can be fertile, are phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. Other elements enter into the composition of soils and plants, but as a rule these exist in sufficient supply, so that on impoverished soils the former are the ones to be applied. In the combinations prepared by manufacturers of commercial fertilizers small percentages of many of the less important ones may also be found. Nitrogen exists in nature in immense quantities, but where most abundant in a form not available by plants. The chief sources of the commercial supply come in the forms of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, slaughter house waste, fish scraps, cotton seed meal, castor pomace, guanos, etc. Animal bones and phosphate rock are largely used to supply the demand for phosphoric acid. Immense deposits of phosphate rock are found along the Carolina coast and in Florida. These substances decompose in the soil so slowly that they are treated with sulphuric acid, thus making superphosphates. The potash in commercial fertilizers is derived from sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, kainit, wood ashes, etc. The potash supply is now mostly imported from Germany.

What Standing Bear Has Done.

Standing Bear said in his lecture at Chicago: "I have tried to do what the Master would have me do, and have taken good care of my family. I have sent my boys to Pennsylvania to be educated. I live in a good house, have horses and cattle and wagons, and all of us live like white people and dress like them. We have a church and a Sunday school, and Sunday is a day of rest with us. There are a good many of these Christian Indians on the reservation, and they own their own farms and keep them in good order."

To Our Subscribers.

The special announcement which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to secure a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. *Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."*

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 48 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by [illegible]

NOTICE TO [illegible]

The label on your paper [illegible] which it is paid.

If you want the address [illegible] give the old address as well [illegible]

If you want your paper [illegible] paper is sent to you [illegible] the place of [illegible]

If you do not get the paper [illegible] and the trouble is with [illegible] ceived.

Remember that for [illegible] the MINER and [illegible] PRESS one year.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Payable in Advance, one year $1.50, six months, [illegible], three months, [illegible] cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. [illegible] cents per line for each insertion.

[illegible] by the year, or for six or three months, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] should be addressed to

[illegible]

Editors and Proprietors

Smethport, Pa July 24 1891

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, [illegible] HOUSE, PHILA., June [illegible]

To the Republican Electors of Pennsylvania:

[illegible] the Republican State Committee [illegible] Republicans of Pennsylvania [illegible] State Convention at Harrisburg [illegible] 1891, at [illegible] for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the offices of State Treasurer and Auditor General [illegible] Constitutional Convention [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

Republicans [illegible] McKean county [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] M. SORTH [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ED. MINER:—[illegible] candidate for [illegible] Republican [illegible] Convention.

[illegible]

Smethport, [illegible]

ED. MINER:—[illegible] candidate for [illegible] Republican [illegible] County Convention.

Liberty [illegible] July [illegible]

The editor of this paper is not a candidate for the Presidency of the Republican League Clubs of this State and no contingency could arise which would induce him to consent to be one.

SENATOR MYLIN says that he has not been requested to retire from the field as a candidate for Auditor General, that he has not retired and that he will not retire unless the action of the Convention compels him to. That is conclusive.

G M SMITH of this place and Allen Ostrander, of Liberty township desire the Republican nomination for Jury Commissioner. They are men of excellent character as citizens, are uncompromising Republicans and deserve much more from the party than they ask.

HIRAM C WHEELER, Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa has a farm of 1,600 acres of the best land in the State, and has imported more Percheron horses into this country it is said than any other American. His other stock includes 300 [illegible] cattle [illegible]

The people of this State who know Thomas McCamant and Wm. Livsey will believe they are thieves when they are proven to be such and not before. Memorandums on stubs of checks made by the most scoundrelly criminal of the times will have little weight with honest people.

AN exchange very properly says "The English Government pays $3,000,000 a year to its ships for ocean mail service and the United States only $160,000 to steamers under the American flag. There is the case for Government aid to shipping interests reduced to its simplest terms."

COL. QUAY says he may resign at the meeting of the Republican National Committee to be held next Wednesday. If he does the Republican party will lose the services of the most accomplished political organizer of the day while the howling Democrats from Maine to Texas, will howl with delight over the fact of his retirement.

BARDSLEY goes to the penitentiary for 15 years for robbing the plethoric treasuries of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, but the bank president or cashier who steals the paltry sums entrusted to his keeping by poor widows, seamstresses and day laborers, although it takes their last cent goes scot free. Great consistency, that.

THE Republican County Convention to be held in this place a week from Monday next is receiving very little attention. There is no reason why this county should not receive one of the nominations for delegate to the Constitutional Convention from this Senatorial District, but it isn't likely to be forced upon us.

WHILE in San Antonio, Texas, on the 15th of this month, Hon. M. F. Elliott of Wellsboro, who is an intimate friend of Gov. Hill of N. Y., expressed the following opinion of the outcome of the fight for delegates from New York to the Democratic National Convention. He announced that there was no feeling of enmity between Cleveland and Hill. "The latter," he said, was "quite satisfied with the Senatorial honors of his state, and had little idea of opposing Mr. Cleveland for the Presidential nomination. There are two factions in the New York Democracy," said Elliott "one for Cleveland and one for Hill. Long before the Democratic Convention of next year they will harmonize, and Mr. Cleveland will receive the solid support of the New York delegation. Talk of any other outcome is the merest bosh. Mr. Hill is not at all anxious for the nomination, and will do all in his power to help Cleveland. This I know of my own personal knowledge."

WHY I AM A PROTECTIONIST.

Hon. L. R. Casey, U. S. Senator from North Dakota, gives the following unanswerable reasons for being a Protectionist.

Because Protection steadily enlarges the home market for farm products.

England buys the world's surplus wheat. She demands "a big loaf for tuppence." Accordingly she gluts her markets from every source and usually is able to dictate unprofitable prices for American grain.

When our exportable surplus is large, prices are rarely good; when small always so that strangely a deficient yield is sometimes good luck for the farmer.

Well paid wage earners are generous consumers.

Protection alone insures American labor against European pauper wages.

When under Protection American industries shall employ bread eaters sufficient to nearly consume American cereals then the farmer will no longer sell at ruinous cost of production or less. He will escape the competition of the ryot and the serf. His industry will be profitable, his calling honored and truly independent.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE AND HER FLAG.

Who has not read and admired the poem about Barbara Frietchie and Fredericktown written by Whittier. The loyalty of the Maryland maiden which it has made famous has been praised in every northern household yet the truth of the flag incident has been questioned and disputed. A new version of the incident is given by Virgil Quantrille, [illegible] in Kate Field's Washington.

The father of the writer was Archibald Quantrille and her mother a daughter of George W. Sands, of Frederick, Md. The family resided in Washington at the outbreak of the war but the turmoil and activity of the capital was so great that Mr. Quantrille sent wife and children to Frederick.

The family homestead on Patrick street was noted for its stubborn loyalty, says the writer. It was not contrary to etiquette for ladies to sit upon their porches and enjoy the morning air and exchange courtesies, and watch the bodies of troops which so often marched through the city. We had a large flag on whose field of blue the stars representing the union of states formed the letters U. S. It floated from our window always attracting great attention because it was both suggestive and unique. I remember my mother's telling how, when news of an approaching foe reached the city, flags were hauled in and hidden between bedding and in stovepipes and in unlikely places, but ours never came down until in response to persistent urging she gave it to some of Burnside's men on their way to Antietam.

In the first week of September 1862 the confederate troops under General Lee invaded Frederick. They were in a deplorable state and soon the city looked as if a human cyclone had struck it. On the morning of the 11th a joyful report came that the confederates must leave the city for Burnside's troops were not three miles away. All was bustle and confusion. Commanding officers hurriedly got their divisions together, martial music burst from a thousand brass throats and the line of retreat was taken up. It was a grand but sad sight.

Mrs. Quantrille was seated on her porch. With her were Mrs. Isabella Whaley, Mrs. Martha Arnold and Miss Mary Hopwood, daughter of James Hopwood, Esq., one of Frederick's most prominent citizens. They were conversing and intently watching the stream of humanity that surged past. A division approached whose band played "Maryland! My Maryland!" The moment her ear caught the notes the thought came crowding upon the mind of Mrs. Quantrille, "They are playing a national air. Maryland never seceded and if they dare flaunt their false colors I have a right to my true ones." A little girl near at hand had a small American flag with which she had been playing. Mrs. Quantrille took it from her hand and without a single remark to those around her stepped to the front of the porch and waved it. A carriage containing Gen. R. E. Lee and staff was just passing and at some one's exclamation "See! There are the stars and stripes!" he looked up and courteously lifted his hat in recognition. My mother returned his salute. Just then a mounted officer, Gen. A. P. Hill, rode up to the curb and raising his hat, said: "Madam, give me your flag."

"You cannot have it," answered Mrs. Quantrille.

"Give it to me," insisted General Hill, "to present to General Lee."

"My flag," was the prompt response, "is worthy a better cause than General Lee has espoused."

Then followed some questions and answers concerning the equipments of some colored troops which I do not remember in detail, closing with a sally from the general anent the flag: "You had better make an apron of it."

To this Mrs. Quantrille retorted, "I am not quite so needy as your army."

General Hill rode away, but my mother undaunted held her place and flag.

A private soldier however, who had not yet fallen into line, stood down by the porch and heard all that had been said. In a few moments, with a quick motion of his bayonet, he had cut the staff and the flag fell to the pavement. Mrs. Quantrille looked down and said: "That was the act of a coward."

He tore the flag into strips, and stamping them under his feet, growled: "G— d— the stars and stripes, and all who advocate them!"

But it happened that Miss Hopwood, who stood by, had a flag in her sleeve. Drawing it out, she handed it to my mother saying, "Here, Mrs. Quantrille, take this!"

In less time than I can write it, the second flag met the same fate as the first. Every one was alarmed. Mrs. Quantrille's friends begged her to flee, believing she would be shot or taken prisoner, but just as quietly and firmly as she had stood by her flag, she refused to move. The incident was related to General Hill. He immediately returned, and summoning the offender severely reprimanded him.

The facts I have related will stand closest investigation, and upon the grave of Mrs. Mary Quantrille must the laurel be placed, and upon history's page must her name be emblazoned.

A DEMOCRATIC journal predicts that Mr. McKinley will meet his "second Waterloo" this year. One Waterloo was enough for the great Napoleon and one ought to have sufficed for Mr. McKinley. The state of mind which enables a Democratic journal to make a Waterloo out of his defeat last year excites our compassion.—Tribune.

The Handsomest of All Coins.

This proud distinction is generally conceded to the United States twenty-dollar gold piece, a marvel of beauty in design and finish. The loveliest on God's handiwork is a handsome woman, if in the bloom of health; if she is not, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore her. Ladies who use this peerless remedy are unanimous in its praise, for it cures those countless ills which are the bane of their sex—irregularities, dragging-down pains, inflammation, hysteria, sleeplessness, and the "all gone" sensations which burden their daily lives. A tonic and nervine, without alcohol.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

From our own correspondent.

HARRISBURG, July 20, 1891.—The revelations of the experts in Philadelphia who have been rummaging the muddled books of the defunct Keystone National Bank, created a genuine surprise to the reading public because several State officials were mixed up in the general distribution of the missing money.

The democratic press, of course, is turning this revelation to good political account, but, as usual it is grasping at a shadow.

Mr McCamant, the present Auditor General was asked a few days ago as to the truth of the Bardsley revelations on bank check stubs which discovered some of the missing money of Bardsley's missing cash, as having reached him. Mr McCamant entered a prompt and emphatic denial of the accusation and said that not a penny either directly or indirectly had ever reached him from Bardsley or any one else connected in any way with him. It is an easy thing to make a damaging accusation against a man and the public is too anxious, too believe the sensational at all times, but those who know Tom McCamant best won't believe that he has been in any way mixed up with the Bardsley affairs, without more positive proof than mere notes written on a check book stub. Mr Livsey, Cashier of the State Treasury, is also accused of receiving a comforting amount from Bardsley as a token of gratitude for personal service, and he too has promptly denied the story. Both of the gentlemen above refered to are too well known in this City and as well in all parts of the State to need anything more than the public denial they have made and in the absence of more positive proof than notes on the check book stub they must be regarded as not guilty of wrong doing.

During the past week Judge Simonton of the Dauphin County Court, rendered his decision in the Waller-Snyder controversy over the State Superintendency of Schools. It will be remembered that this is the case where Governor Pattison appointed a new man to the place occupied by Mr Waller as Superintendent of Public Schools. Mr Waller resisted his removal from office and although his Attorney carried the case before the Court for judicial decision, the decision, just rendered, is against the present Superintendent and in favor of the Commonwealth or in favor of Governor Pattison's right to make the appointment he did. The decision however states that the intent of the power given him to make this appointment did not contemplate permitting the Governor during the recess of a legislature to appoint a person who had been rejected by the Governor; in other words the Governor cannot appoint to an office any person who has been rejected by the Senate for the same office. An order of "ouster" was granted against Superintendent Waller but Mr Snyder won't be his successor for two reasons: first, because he has been once rejected by the Senate for appointment to this position and refused confirmation; second, because he has voluntarily taken himself out of the controversy by accepting the Presidency of the Indiana County State Normal School for a continued term. Superintendent Waller however proposes to carry the case to the Supreme Court, for a final decision and in the meantime he will continue to act as the State Superintendent of the Public Schools pending a final decision by the higher Court.

State Treasurer Boyer's funny experience since he has been in the office of Treasurer however, prompts him to refuse to cash the warrants of the School Department until he shall know who is the State Superintendent of Public Schools.

It is not inappropriate to ask in view of Judge Simonton's decision what becomes of Mr Watchorne, the K. of L. State Factory Inspector. He was rejected yet he is commissioned and in office having been appointed and commissioned after the adjournment of the last session of the legislature. Query! Will Governor Pattison accept the decision of Judge Simonton as a fair one and ask Mr Robert Watchorne to vacate his place and appoint a new man or will he disregard the decision and continue him in office for fear of offending his K. of L. friends. If rumors are correct as to Watchorne's inability to perform the duties of his office the manufacturers of the State who are brought in contact with him will be pleased to see him removed and another man appointed in his place.

The recent action of the Executive Committee, of the State League of the Republican Clubs, at the session in Philadelphia in excluding delegates from a place in the coming League Convention, unless the Clubs they represent, shall have been members of the League before a certain date, is creating a wide dissatisfaction and if carried out will not result in any good to the party. The formation of new Clubs is of course, for the present, discontinued and unity which was so much needed has turned into discord. This action of the Executive committee is of course a temporary victory for Congressman Robinson, but his victory won't amount to anything unless the Western contingent is satisfied and this they certainly will not be if the action of the Executive Committee is allowed to stand and be final. If it is not reversed the admission of the delegates of the new Clubs will be carried to Scranton at the assembling of the new League Convention on September 2, the date fixed for it's meeting. The Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee will meet in a few weeks in Philadelphia. Current rumors have it that Senator Quay will at the meeting present his resignation as Chairman of the Committee and that Mr Clarkson will succeed him. A call for the full Committee meeting will then be decided upon, and it is thought that the date will be fixed for the early part of September.

The most recent candidates named for the position of Auditor General are General Gregg, of Reading, and a Mr Beach, of Lehigh county. It is more than possible that the real candidates have not as yet been named for this office and that the work of the convention will be an agreeable surprise to the republicans of the State.

The new candidates named for the State Chairmanship are Reeder, of Easton, Hon. C. Wesley Thomas, of Philadelphia, and Capt. Lucius Rogers, the editor of the McKean County MINER. The many friends of Mr. Rogers in this city are heartily pleased with the probability of making him the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and say with him at the head, there will be no trouble to marshal the republican hosts for a real old fashioned victory.

ALCHOPT.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY WEEKS (MORE OR LESS) ON A BICYCLE.

From Cork to Killarney.

(Copyright 1891 by George D. Mitchell.)

From the MINER's own correspondent.

Kilkenney, Ireland, May 23, 1891

On we pushed across lonely moors and tracts of peat bog, yawning and black, where the turf had been taken out, through rough waste lands where a few hardy cows and sheep find scanty pasturage, and up furz covered mountain sides over which a few thin goats clamber for sustenance, until we reached the dilapidated village of Inchygeelah. A few miles farther on we left the main road to follow the Lee now dwindled to a small torrent up to her source, the secluded and mysterious mountain lake of Gougane Barra, two miles higher up. We had a letter of introduction to Mr Cronin proprietor of Gougane Barra farm skirting the lake, and after interviewing his turf fire burning in the ancient fire place of his primitive cottage and refreshing the inner man with a homely lunch a little of the dreariness and desolation of the situation was dispelled and we went out to explore the ruins of the monastery and chapel that occupy the site of the hermitage established by St. Finn Barr away back in the sixth century and here, over 1300 years ago on an island in the middle of the little lake, far removed from civilization and almost inaccessible this pious recluse made his cell which during the era when Ireland became looked upon as the seminary of the world developed into a considerable seat of learning. Hundreds of pilgrims still visit the shrine on the Saint's day and the water from the Saint's well now an unpoetic puddle, is believed to work miraculous cures.

It was six o'clock in the evening and cold and dismal when we set out on our lonely road with no available stopping place between us and Kenmare, 22 miles off. After returning to the main road we soon reached the pass of Keimaneigh, where for over a mile the road winds around through a wild and rugged glen over the crest of the mountains. This pass was during the early part of the century the haunt of a famous band of robbers who terrorized that part of the country and though less famous than some other defiles in Ireland and Scotland it deserves, in my opinion to rank with any of them. The sun was just lingering on the tops of the declivities as we emerged from the shadows of the ravine with ten miles of nearly all down grade before us. With bells a jingling we swooped around the curves and windings of the smooth and well kept road along down into a broad green valley which soon opened up to give us a magnificent view of Bantry Bay away off to the west and as we passed down toward the level of the sea we noted the panoramic transition from the bleak desolation of the mountains to the mild and balmy aspect of the sheltered bit of coast we were now approaching famous as being the most favored spot climatically in the whole of northern Europe. I had never realized that Ireland possessed such resources of sublime scenery, such combinations of awful mountain height and peaceful valley and I suppose if they were a little more accessible the stream of tourists would be directed hither and even the surfeited traveler to whom Switzerland is an old story will experience new pleasure in the modulated grandeur of Western Ireland. As we were coasting along with foot on the foot rests, we met a fairly reputable looking dog that as we swept past snapped viciously at Gene's tempting ahem—that is to say tibial anterior developments, to which he responded with the customary playful kick but a little further on we found three constables and a farmer all with guns in hot pursuit of the dog which they said was mad, so that Gene now steers clear of dogs and confines himself to shooing away chickens, goats, pigs and other harmless animals that get in his way.

Glengariffe so delightfully situated with fishing and boating and plenty of fish to eat, fresh from the bay, would be an ideal place to spend a week but we contented ourselves with the fabulous expenditure entailed by a single night's sojourn for Irish hotels, especially when first class are not modest in their charges, and set out next morning for Killarney 42 miles away. We began to ascend the glen that opens there, first stopping to look at the old stone bridge across it, built by Cromwell now disused and in ruins with its crumbling arches covered with ivy, and as we proceeded we were charmed with the tropical luxuriance and profusion of the verdure that surrounded us. Several rare plants are found there that grow nowhere else outside of the subtropics. Every tree trunk was covered with moss, ferns and clinging ivy and every stone wall with moss and lichens of every color and rich browns and reds and vivid greens mingled in such variety as would set Mr. Ruskin into an ecstacy of admiration. Our road now led us for seven miles up hill and though we walked most of the way the scene that opened up as we drew near the summit with the great valley of the Proodly below us and Bantry Bay beyond we did not begrudge the time. On the lower slope we noticed some of the small native Kerry cattle but on the upper ledge goats are the only animals that can subsist on the scanty herbage while donkeys, strong little animals that pull uncomplainingly the most disproportionate looking load, had almost entirely displaced horses, and one especially intelligent subject, grazing by the roadside, with an empty pannier on his back, looked up with the most knowing expression imaginable as I pointed the kodak at him for his portrait, and then resumed his eating as he heard the click of the button, as if he thoroughly understood it all.

We passed under the summit of the mountain by a tunnel through the rock about six hundred feet long and then found down grade much of the way to Kenmare, which is on the sea level again. The 21 miles of road we had just passed over was an admirable specimen of the road making art and almost the equal of the startling example so common in Switzerland and just at the present time, when road improvement is beginning to be agitated in America and discussed by some of the Legislatures, it is worth while to reflect upon the advantages that would result were we to bring a little more intelligence to bear upon the subject. The first essential of a good road is that it be skillfully laid out and the Europeans appreciate this for their engineers, instead of allowing the road to wander hap hazard, as we often do generally speaking, arrange by cutting and filling and zigzagging, to have their gradients so gentle that even in the most mountainous districts, a steep hill is very exceptional, the result being that far greater loads can be carried with less power and less wear and tear. Beyond this every road is macadamized, and though expensive in the first instance, such a road is permanent and requires but slight attention to maintain it indefinitely in fine condition. Pounded stone is kept in regular piles at fixed intervals along every roadside, often in permanent stone inclosures, and from time to time it is applied in small quantities, but so as not to materially impede traffic. One steam stone crusher will manufacture enough "metal" to supply a whole county, and with the abundance of excellent material we have at command, there is no excuse for the continuance of the antiquated "dirt" road. The excellent roads enjoyed by even the least prosperous sections of the Old World are the most precious advantages they possess, and sooner or later America must inevitably adopt the same system, as being the most economical in the end.

Kenmore is what the guide book calls a "clean and well built town," though as we rode through the principal streets the chickens, pigs and goats seemed to be scattered around as promiscuously and to take part in the domestic affairs of their master as familiarly as anywhere. We had another [illegible] miles of continuous ascent over the mountains and compensating down grade on the other side. As we [illegible] a sudden bend the lakes of Killarney lying nearly a thousand feet below us blue and serene in the distance like so many jewels, burst forth upon our view and as we swept down the wind[ing] [illegible] [illegible] by our approach [illegible] gradually to the [illegible] bounded across our path and as we brought up in front of a little inn within view of the ruins of ancient Muckross Abbey which [illegible] just beyond, we concluded that there could be no more [illegible] place to spend Sunday so we unstrapped our luggage and signaled for the [illegible]

GEO. D. MITCHELL.

THOSE who are cognizant of the services rendered the Republican party by Hon. George B. McCalmont in New York State during the Presidential campaign of 1888 and later in Wyoming last fall, it is not surprising that he has been [illegible] to take the [illegible] again in that [illegible] [illegible] the list of [illegible] meetings at various points and Mr. McCalmont has consented to speak on that day at [illegible]. His speeches in New York [illegible] that State [illegible] Democracy in [illegible] the leaders of both parties [illegible] the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Wyoming candidly and gracefully admits that were it not for Mr. McCalmont's aid on the stump [illegible] would not have been [illegible] as tall's cyclone. His services for McKinley and protection in [illegible] will be a labor of love as he [illegible] [illegible] and a warm friend [illegible] and we look to hear [illegible] his clear and eloquent [illegible] facts to the Ohio voters. Nov.

THE MEANING OF FREE COINAGE.

The [illegible] Senator [illegible] having been frequently asked to define free coinage of silver wrote to the Treasury Department at Washington and got his definition from the director of the mint. The term free and unlimited coinage of silver means the [illegible] of the right upon individuals [illegible] of any kind to [illegible] every 371¼ pure [illegible] [illegible] charge [illegible] dollar is a full [illegible] value in the [illegible] obligations of [illegible] United States. In all [illegible] ounce of silver [illegible] [illegible] which can be bought in the open market for 95 cents is to pass, under the law of free coinage now proposed [illegible] A speculator who paid $94 for 100 ounces would get at the treasury $129 in national currency making $31 by the transaction or to put it differently with the silver at 95 cents per ounce he could get 129 silver dollars or silver certificates for silver bullion costing him [illegible] The average cost of producing silver per ounce in the United States in 1890 was 51 cents [illegible] In Montana the average cost was [illegible] cents per ounce. The [illegible] Montana mine in that State [illegible] the official statement of [illegible] [illegible] produced [illegible] 715 ounces of silver at a cost of 22 3-4 cents per ounce. In Mexico the cost is 44 3-5 cents, in South America 34 5-8 in [illegible] Australia at the Broken Hill mine, 16 cents. Very large quantities of silver are [illegible] [illegible] Bulletin.

LITERARY NOTES.

[illegible] who was a [illegible] Emperor [illegible] article to the Midsummer August Number of *The Century* [illegible] three years of the Emperor's reign [illegible] the third anniversary of his accession [illegible] having taken place on the 15th of June. Mr Bigelow believes that since Frederick the Great no King of Prussia has understood his business like this emperor, and in this article he gives what he considers the secret of power of William II [illegible] [illegible] many facts regarding [illegible]

This number of *The Century* will be especially rich in illustrated articles [illegible] and the illustrations of Mr. Bigelow's paper will include a number of views of the palaces of Berlin and Potsdam and engraved portraits of the Emperor and Empress will form [illegible] frontispiece.

—An [illegible] [illegible] picked up [illegible] [illegible] learned them in to [illegible] of the sticks [illegible] her waist. Did she [illegible] Not a [illegible] snake in a bottle [illegible] when she went to town [illegible] druggist for [illegible]

"A RACE WITH DEATH!"

Among the nameless heroes, none are more worthy of martyrdom than he who rode down the valley of the Conemaugh, warning the people ahead of the Johnstown flood. Mounted on a powerful horse, faster and faster went the rider, but the flood was swiftly gaining, until it caught the unlucky horseman and swept on, grinding, crushing, annihilating both weak and strong.

In the same way is disease lurking near, like unto the sword of Damocles, ready to fall, without warning, on its victim, who allows his system to become clogged up, and his blood poisoned, and thereby his health endangered. To eradicate these poisons from the system, no matter what their name or nature, and save yourself a spell of malarial, typhoid or bilious fever, or eruptions, swellings, tumors and kindred disfigurements, keep the liver and kidneys healthy and vigorous, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the only blood-purifier sold on trial. Your money is returned if it doesn't do exactly as recommended. A concentrated vegetable extract. Sold by druggists, in large bottles, at $1.00.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. [illegible]

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

Strayed from my premises on June 7, 1891, a small red dish colored cow 4 years [illegible] with bell on, horns growing in toward forehead.

EUGENE BOREL, Tannery

Mt Jewett Pa. July 6, 1891.

AND now June 22 1891 It is ordered that hereafter until further order all sessions or sittings of the several courts of McKean county shall begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the first day thereof instead of at two o'clock in the afternoon as has heretofore been the practice. Attorneys, suitors, jurors, witnesses and all other persons having business in or before said courts will take notice of the order and govern themselves accordingly.

Per Curiam

T. A. MORRISON Judge.

Attest

J. M. McELROY Prothonotary

AND now June 22, 1891 it is ordered that the second week of the regular October term of the several courts of McKean county is and the same is hereby abolished so that hereafter until further order the regular October term of said courts shall consist of one week commencing on the first Monday of October of each and every year.

The order heretofore made for a venire for the second week of October 1891 is now revoked.

Per Curiam

T. A. MORRISON Judge

Attest

J. M. McELROY Prothonotary

Auditor's Notice.

In the matter of the Petition of M. A. Lillibridge, Daniel H. Rooney, Amos Dunbar and Joseph M. Keeney for Dissolution of the partnership of M. A. Lillibridge & Co. and the appointment of a Receiver.	In the Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co. Sitting in Equity, No. 1, Dec'm. Term 1890.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of the receiver in the above entitled case will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office in the borough of Smethport on Friday the 4th day of July 1891 at ten o'clock in the forenoon when and where all parties interested and all having claims against the said partnership may appear and be heard.

E. R. MAYO, Auditor.

Smethport Pa. July 21, 1891

ROOFING

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING FELT costs only $2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good roof for years and any one can put it on. Send stamp for samples and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO.

39 and 41 West Broadway, New York

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED

T. H. PURTLE,

General Blacksmithing,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS.

WATER ST., SMETHPORT PA.

Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Servatius I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.

CARRIAGE PAINTING A SPECIALTY!

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen. I am able to turn out first class work at moderate price.

Agent for Fimmel's Celebrated Hoof Expander, a positive cure for contracted feet. A reward of $100 will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance.

HOP BALSAM

Cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung Diseases. Nature's own wonderful and speedy cure. Never fails. Tastes good. Children like it. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 35c.

C. A. BURDICK,

General Insurance Agency,

SMETHPORT, PA

The following first-class companies represented:

North America, Philadelphia	$9,000,000
Franklin, Philadelphia,	3,500,000
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia,	3,000,000
County, Philadelphia,	655,334
Hanover, New York	2,479,654
Sun Fire, London U. S. Branch	2,500,000
Royal London	5,400,756
Commercial Union, London	2,716,033

LIFE INSURANCE

Mutual Life, New York	$140,000,000
Travelers Accident, Hartford,	11,317,943

Also agency for the sale of first-class

Pianos, Organs

BANJOS

—AND—

SEWING MACHINES.

All sold for cash or on installments

Orders by mail promptly attended to and correspondence solicited.

1891

Finds us with larger and better stock of

CYCLES,

Cripples Tricycles,

Sundries, &c. than ever. Also more room, repair shop and riding school, and centrally located for both local and shipping trade exchanging, &c.

Have added a fine line of Safes, Writing Desks and Road Carts and am ready to quote Low Prices.

M. A. WOODBURY,

43—47 Mechanic Street, - BRADFORD, PA

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?

We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage.

50 INCHES HIGH AT 60 CENTS PER ROD.

Lawn, Garden, Poultry and Stock Fencing, all sizes and widths. Gates to match. Prices low. Sold by dealers. Freight paid. Send for circulars. [illegible] LAWN and CEMETERY Fences.

RUPTURE cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circular. [illegible]

FURNITURE

Established, 1836.

BUY OF THE MAKER

We box, ship and pay the freight on all out of town orders. Write for Catalogue.

NEW STYLES.

IMPRESSIVE PRICES.

The result of our efforts to provide the public during the coming Summer Season with choice and stylish goods at POPULAR PRICES, is in the highest degree satisfactory. A visit to our warerooms is the only proof that the purchaser needs in order to justify our claim of giving our patrons the Greatest Possible Value for the Lowest Possible Outlay. Following is a key to what our customers may expect in the way of

Substantial Bargains:

PARLOR SUITS

AT $35.00. We can supply a good durable set of pieces, upholstered in plush or tapestry, and extraordinary value for the price. Examine it.

AT $45.00. We offer the best Plush Set of 6 pieces which the public has ever seen for that price, handsome, durable, and ordinarily worth $55 to $65.

AT $50.00. We show 25 different styles, all such well made, well finished and attractive goods as are never sold for less than $65 elsewhere.

AT $75.00 and over our assortment is unequalled for style, quality and general attractiveness. Frames of the finest finish, covering of the richest kinds, quality unsurpassed.

100 DIFFERENT STYLES.

A LINE NOT TO BE EQUALLED IN THE COUNTRY

CHAMBER SETS

Nobody who wants a Chamber Set can fail to be suited from our assortment. It is so large and varied as to embrace every style and will in the range of ordinary demands. And every manner of taste can be gratified by one or other of the 150 distinct styles which we show whether it be cheap hardwood set at $15 or $20 or an elaborate and artistic production at $500. The prevailing finishes are XIV century, antique oak, and maple, all of which we can supply, and at a prices which represent a large saving in every instance.

DINING ROOM

Our assortment of dining-room furnishings in general, and sideboards in particular is by far the most extensive and attractive to be found in the city. Our styles are entirely new and different from any line heretofore shown in finish and design. We have a solid oak polished Sideboard for which we only ask $27.00. It is 5 feet 2 inches high, 45 inches wide and bevelled plate glass 36 inches wide. Others as low as $15.00, as high as $200.00.

CHAIRS. We show 100 patterns, in prices from 50c to $12.00 each.

AS USUAL

We Pay the Freight.

HERSEE & CO.,

247-255 Ellicott St, Buffalo, N. Y.

Two blocks from Main.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Send for our catalogue

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st

J. F. ROONEY.

INSURANCE

Life, Fire and Accident, written by

W. F. SPECHT,

SMETHPORT, PA.

In good, reliable companies.

$3000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

F. C. PIERCE,

Surgeon Dentist.

Twenty years of practice.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION

Office over D. C. Young's new Store.

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Fancy Goods,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Prescriptions promptly filled.

H. O. WELLS, - Smethport, Pa.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

LAKE ERIE TROTTING CIRCUIT.

FALL RACES

AT THE NEW

BRADFORD ∴ DRIVING ∴ PARK!

BRADFORD, PA.

Tuesdny, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

Aug. 25, 26, 27 and 28, '91

Prominent horses from all parts of the country are expected to be present. A big Meeting Assured.

GOOD MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.

The Fastest Track in the Circuit.

Fine Horses and Rare Sport.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE.

First Day—Tuesday, Aug. 25.

1.	3:00 Class, Trotting,	$300
2.	Free-for-all, Pacing,	400
3.	Half-mile and repeat, Running,	100
4.	Local Stake Race	

Second Day—Wednesday, Aug. 26.

5.	2:37 Class, Trotting,	$300
6.	2:40 Class, Pacing,	300
7.	2:24 Class, Trotting,	300

Third Day—Thursday, Aug. 27.

8.	2:45 Class, Trotting,	$[illegible]
9.	2:26 Class, Pacing,	[illegible]
10.	One Mile and Repeat, Running	[illegible]
11.	Local Stake Race	

Fourth Day—Friday, Aug. 28.

12.	A 30 Class, Trotting,	$[illegible]
13.	Free-for-all, Trotting,	[illegible]
14.	Novelty Race, ½-mile Dash,	[illegible]

Entries for trotting and pacing close August 14. Running and local entries close August 24 at 7 p. m. Entrance fee 5 per cent of purse with additional 5 per cent from winners.

EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

Trains on the Narrow Gauge roads will be held each day until after the Races.

The management will spare no expense to make this meeting a splendid success

A. C, HAWKINS, President.

W. R. WEAVER, Secretary.

W. R. WEAVER

L. EMERY, JR.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.

THE GREAT SUPPLY HOUSE!

41, 43 and 45 Main St., Bradford, Pa.

AGENTS EOR

THE TANITE COMPANY.

SOLID EMERY WHEELS.

6 in, 8 in, 10 in and 12 in wheels kept in stock at all times.

Agents for the

SIMOND'S -:- CROSS-CUT -:- SAWS.

(Crescent-Ground). The best saw in the world

Agents for the Cleveland

RUBBER - PAINT,

The very best paint ever put on the market

Agents for the

W. F. & John Barnes Co.'s Lathes & Foot Power Machinery.

Agents for

INDURATED FIBER WARE

—AND—

GRANITE IRON WARE.

Agents for the National Tube Work's Co.'s

Tubing, Casing and Pipe.

All Kinds of Lumbermen's Goods.

EMERY ∴ & ∴ WEAVER,

BRADFORD, PA.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

SPECHT & SASSE,

HOUSE FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS.

YOU need some furniture! You will buy soon, and of course you will look around before you buy, as dollars saved in buying furniture is dollars made. We think we can save you these dollars. Our stock of

FURNITURE.

could not be better or fuller—all bought within a year, thus insuring newest styles, and lowest prices. Call and see our Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Sideboards, Book Cases, Office Desks and an endless variety of Chairs, Curtain Fixtures, and we will show you a line of goods that cannot be beaten in this section.

Undertaking Goods a Specialty.

We also have a full stock of Wall Paper and can furnish competent paper hangers and decorators when desired.

SPECHT & SASSE, Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner.

Smethport, Pa., July 24, 1891.

CLUBBING RATES.

We will send the MINER and any paper or magazine mentioned below one year to any address, as follows:

The MINER and Philadelphia Weekly [illegible] $1 30
The MINER and Albany Weekly [illegible] $1 30
The MINER and Pittsburg *Chronicle* [illegible]
The MINER and *Judge Library of* [illegible] monthly for $1 60
The MINER and Harrisburg Weekly for $1 75
The MINER and New York *World* [illegible]
The MINER and *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for $2.30
The MINER and *American Home* [illegible] for $2 10
The MINER and *Domestic Family Magazine* for $3.10
The MINER and *National Tribune* [illegible]
The MINER and *Home Market Bulletin* for $1 50
The MINER and *Scribner's Magazine* [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL

"Like His Mother Used to Make."

[illegible] born in Indiana, [illegible] a stranger [illegible]
and alone,
[illegible] the restaurant [illegible]
[illegible]

James Whitcomb Riley.

NOTICE.

S. P. [illegible] is our authorized agent in the city of Bradford to contract for advertising and job work and receive subscriptions for the MINER.

F. W. Mees, Sr. is the authorized agent of the MINER in Kane borough and the townships of Wetmore, Hamilton and Hamlin. He is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertising and job work.

L. ROGERS AND SONS,
Publishers.

The past week has been one prolific [illegible] accidents.

Many Smethport people took in the Portage Beach excursion, Wednesday.

The rains of the past week has materially impeded haying in this locality.

Barnum's "greatest show on earth" will exhibit at Bradford Wednesday of next week.

People who are always wishing for some other kind of weather are getting [illegible] this year.

A moderate use of ripe fruit in its season is one of the best prescriptions a physician can give.

The B., B. & K. R. R. will, it is said, build a new bridge across Potato creek at Gifford's lower mill.

The entertainment of the Industrial League at the old M. E. parsonage, on Wednesday evening was a gratifying success.

The repairs on the Baptist church are nearing completion. When finished the church will present a very inviting appearance.

This is to be a great fruit canning year but thanks to McKinley's cheap sugar the expense, over previous years will be very small.

There was a good driving flood on Sunday last, which was taken advantage of, many logs being run down Marvin creek to the lower mill.

Every member of the Knights of St. John and Malta are urgently requested to attend the regular convocation next Tuesday evening. Important.

—A number of Smethport ladies drove over to Port Allegany one day last week, taking dinner at the Sartwell House. They report having had a pleasant time.

Another old landmark is disappearing. The old barn in the rear of F. Ford's residence, which has withstood the storms of 50 years is being torn down.

It is well to remember just now that if a bag of bran is put into the tub before the bath it will be found to be a cure for prickley heat, and very cooling to the skin.

—A Smethport girl with a white dress on a bright summer day, form a combination that has turned many a young man's head before this and can do so again.

—The Court Record appears this week in our columns, commencing with July 1. Hereafter we hope to get in the record for two weeks until we overtake date of publication.

The work of constructing the abutment for the proposed new iron bridge to span Marvin creek, at Marvin street, has been commenced. Mr. J. W. Reilly has the contract.

A large number of Smethport people, both young and old, will have business in Bradford next Wednesday. Of course Barnum's circus will have nothing to do with it.

Messrs. Moses & Baker, the contractors, have commenced laying the foundation for the new female annex to the county jail. The work will be pushed to a speedy completion.

Arrangements are being made to remove the office of Mr. S. J. Gifford to Water street, foot of Franklin street, near the track of the B. B. & K. R. R., a much more convenient location.

The meetings of the W. C. T. U. will hereafter be held every Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are invited. July 31 will be the regular Mothers' Meeting and young mothers are especially invited.

We call special attention to the new advertisement of Stickney, Bell & Co., which appears in this issue. Some rare bargains are offered which will no doubt be fully appreciated by the lady readers of the MINER.

—Dr. and Mrs. H. L. McCoy gave a delightful entertainment to a number of their friends on Tuesday evening of this week at their lovely home on upper Main street.

—On Friday night last while fooling with one of the boys, Hugh Boyd, bartender at the Grand Central, struck his wrist on a jagged piece of glass, inflicting an ugly wound, which will disable him for some time.

—The Smethport band under the new management gave its first open-air concert on Monday evening, and won high encomiums from all present. The music rendered was very enjoyable, and we hope to hear from them often.

Scientists tell us now that the material of which the sun is composed is exactly the same as that of the earth and that in short our little planet was once a part of the sun and has been thrown off into space by that great globe of fire.

If you wish to have fine tomatoes and plenty of them, cut back all the leading shoots from three to six inches, and remove all sprouts from the base of the plants. There will be an important gain in earliness, productiveness and size of fruit.

Connecticut has been called the "land of steady habits." One result of that is old age. Late statistics show that in the nutmeg State there are 1,029 persons over forty years of age, 571 over eighty, and 1,878 over seventy. The age of sixty years is there considered the prime.

On the first page of the MINER this week will be found the ballot reform law passed by last Legislature, which we deem of sufficient importance to justify its publication in full. On the fourth page appears the first installment of a brilliant novelette by A. H. Gibson entitled "The Claim on Deer Creek."

O. S. Lasseley, the Main street grocer, while delivering goods on Mechanic street on Monday evening, slipped and in the fall his hand came in contact with some sharp instrument or broken glass. The third finger of the left hand was nearly severed and the second finger badly cut at the second joint.

A reception will be given at the M. E. parsonage on Tuesday evening next and everybody is invited to attend and see the new parsonage. The ladies of the aid society are requested to meet at the residence of Mrs. Kate Kahler on Fulton street, on Saturday to-morrow evening to perfect arrangements.

A grand ball and supper will be given at Steinhauser's Hall, Clermont, on Friday evening August 7 for the benefit of the new Catholic Church to be erected at that place. All should make their arrangements to attend, as the committee having the matter in charge is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a very enjoyable affair.

The heaviest rain storm of the season visited this section on Saturday last. It came down incessantly in torrents for about four hours, the fall being about two inches. Marvin creek overflowed its banks in some places, inundating the low lands on either side, which, with the pelting rain, did much damage to gardens hereabouts.

—The management of the new Bradford Driving Park this week makes announcement of the fall meeting which will be held August 25th to the 28th inclusive. The success of the June meeting is sufficient guarantee that the coming races will be all that can possibly be desired in the matter of sport and as the Association has fulfilled every promise made a fine field of horses may be looked for.

Mr. Michael Gilbert, aged 72 years, father of Mrs. Amos Dunbar, met with a serious mishap on Saturday last. The old gentleman some five years ago suffered a paralytic stroke, since which time he has been somewhat feeble. On Saturday while attempting to get up from his chair to go to the dinner table he fell to the floor, sustaining a fracture of the right hip.

The majority of people die sooner than they should. George E. Waring, Jr. says: "Disease is not a consequence of life. It is due to unnatural conditions of living, to neglect, abuse and want." And Dr. Stephen Smith says: "Man is born to health and longevity; disease is abnormal and death, except from old age, is accidental." This is encouraging to people who take care of themselves.

It is not the way to keep the boy on the farm by telling him after supper to milk the cows, feed the horses, slop the pigs, hunt up the eggs, feed the calves, catch the colt and put him in the stable, cut some wood, split up the kindlings, stir the cream, put fresh water in the creamery, and be sure to study his lesson before he goes to bed, while you are at the club to discuss the question "How to keep the boy on the farm."

An exchange says every growing town is composed of three elements. Those who work patriotically, vigorously and intelligently for its advancement; those who are in a state of apathy or indifference, and those who take a delight in discouraging the efforts of others by ridicule, by a persistent denial that any progress has been accomplished and by boast of every other town besides their own. The last class are called croakers, but they are really something worse, for their opposition does not arise simply from despondency, but from that unenviable spirit which will neither act itself nor suffer others to act.

The Quiet Observer of the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* has noticed that women are not troubled with dyspepsia as much as men, and thinks it is because they give food a better chance to digest. Business men hardly take time to eat, much longer to digest their food. Indigestion follows, and too often they attempt to relieve it by the use of whiskey or wine. In a very large majority of such cases the remedy only adds to the trouble. The result of all this is that the blood loses some of its qualities, the body is not well nourished, the teeth and hair begin to decay, and the nervous system to grow irritable.

—A. J. Beckwith, a deaf mute, was struck by a train on the narrow gauge on Sunday evening last, receiving injuries which will compel him to keep his bed for some time at least. He was walking along side the track and just before the train, which was moving at the rate of 20 miles an hour, reached him he unconsciously stepped up onto the ties, when the engine struck him and so great was the force that he was thrown about 20 feet. His shoulder was dislocated, one rib broken and he was otherwise bruised, besides receiving undoubted internal injuries. A great deal of sympathy is expressed for Mr. Beckwith, who is well known here as a man possessed of no bad habits, and all unite in wishing him a speedy recovery. At this writing he is as comfortable as could be expected.

—A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

Francis H. Root, Esq., of Buffalo, has been elected president of the First National Bank of Port Allegany to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. F. H. Arnold. As one of the owners of the Port Allegany tannery Mr. Root has large interests in that town, and to know that he is at the head of the bank will give it an excellent standing in financial circles, one that it has maintained since its organization.

—According to the official year book of the Church of England, which has recently been published, during the past five years the voluntary offerings of the people for church building and restoration have amounted to about $25,000,000. The sums contributed to endowing benefices during the same period reach the amount of $3,250,000. For the building of rectories or parsonage houses, $3,250,000 has been raised, and for burial grounds $170,000. In these bounds during the past five years, the church has raised by voluntary contributions, outside of the amount raised for the annual maintenance of church mission work at home and abroad, the huge sum of $35,000,000.

—Thinking people cannot but commend the sound judgment of the young lady of Brooklyn who broke off her engagement to marry on the eve of the wedding day rather than wed a young Philadelphian who she had learned, was a gambler and a drinker. With judgment rare in the sex under the circumstances, she concluded that a spell of heartache before marriage was better than life-long regret after the fateful words were spoken. Many women mourn ruined lives because they are not as wise as this young Brooklynite. The *Call* commends her course to the sex generally and to marriageable young women in particular.—*Harrisburg Call.*

PERSONAL MENTION

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

R. J. Rowley came down from Mt. Jewett Wednesday.

Mrs. Carrie Smith visited friends in Coudersport last week.

Commissioners Clerk M. R. Greer visited Bradford Tuesday.

Mr. E. B. Dolley of Port Allegany was about town Monday.

J. J. Morgan and F. A. Greer were over from Kendall Tuesday.

George Backus says his forte is not driving ants. He prefers to sell peanuts.

Mrs. C. W. Bishop and Miss E. Ward, of Port Allegany visited friends in town Monday.

H. S. Rogers, of the MINER, left Wednesday for Warren to resume his law studies.

Miss Kate Gates of Buffalo is visiting the family of her cousin Rev. W. F. Sheero, on King St.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Knapp visited their daughter Mrs. F. N. Lewis, of Rochester N. Y. this week.

Rev. W. F. Sheero will officiate at St. Mary's Episcopal Church Buffalo during the month of August.

Miss Lucy Backus entertained her young friends on Tuesday evening. An elegant lunch was served.

The genial Hugh Brawley of the Prothonotary's office was shaking hands with Bradford friends last week.

Mrs. J. C. Hull, Mrs. J. Turner, Miss Ella Murray and Miss Bertha Dean all of Alcer were in town on Monday.

S. H. Brougham, after an absence of several years, made the MINER office a pleasant call last week. He is now located at Oleagrove.

Mr. T. H. Purtle, wife and children accompanied by Miss Kate Purtle of Binghamton N. Y., visited Mrs. Purtle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. McNally of Turtle Point last Sunday.

Ray Young and Dr. F. C. Lincoln have returned from the meet of the L. A. W. held in Detroit. They made the trip from Buffalo to Detroit on their wheels, returning home by rail.

Hon. A. F. Thompson, Hon. J. J. Brown and Mesdames Lynch, Morrison and Reaveley, directors of the Pennsylvania Memorial Home, with Mrs. E. J. Hodney, Dept. President, W. R. C., made the Home an official visit last week.—*Brookville Republican.*

List of Letters

Remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending July 11.

Baker Lucy	Lees, Alma
Peterson, Pauline	Sherwood, Pearl

Persons calling for these letters, please say advertised and give date.

E. M. KERNS, P. M.

Little Blizzards.

This is a big country but there are a good many small men in it just the same.

There are probably no female clams.

The man who "wants but little here below" is fortunate.

It is inferred with undoubted correctness by the *Ram's Horn* that the devil is not much afraid of the preacher who measures a service to God by the amount of money in it for himself.

It sometimes happens that publishers charitably refrain from publishing the details of certain occurrences which would tend to create sensations, but because they do so the parties most directly interested should not suppose the newspaper men are in blissful ignorance of what is going on. There are many different opinions as to the advisability of publishing certain kinds of news.—*Oil City Blizzard.*

A Statement from Jno. O. Sosbergh.

ED. MINER:—It having been reported that I was $1,400 behind, I send you this statement. The figures are as nearly correct as it is possible to make them at present, and will not vary $15 either way.

John O. Sosbergh, Collector, in account with county, poor, poor building, dog, school and road taxes for the year 1890.

	Dr		
To balance on county, &c		[illegible]	
do school tax for years 1889 and 1890		[illegible]	
To bal. road tax for years 1889-91		[illegible]	[illegible]
	Cr		
			[illegible]
By taxes not collected			[illegible]
Balance Dr			

I see by the date on the school duplicate that it was left with me Sept. 1st, 1890, and on January 29th the warrant was sworn out, making but five months that the duplicate was in my hands. Of course this makes no difference in law, but it will probably have something to do with public sentiment.

JNO. O. SOSBERGH.

Smethport, July 1st, 1891.

Little Things That Tell.

It is the little things that tell—little brothers for instance, who hide away in the parlor while sisters entertain their beau, etc. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little things that tell. They tell on the liver and tone up the system. So small and yet so effectual, they are rapidly supplanting the old-style pill. An infallible remedy for Sick and Bilious Headaches, Biliousness and constipation. Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort.

—Smokers' articles of every description at Emil Thamm's.

THE COUNTY.

Interesting News From Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

KANE.

E. P. Gray, of Kinzua, was in town on Monday.

E. P. Higgins, of Bradford, was in Kane last week.

J. H. Rainbow and H. Hughes are in Philadelphia.

Barrett & Mosher have each built a new barn on their properties.

Mrs. Robert Fitzpatrick is slowly recovering from her serious illness.

J. Davis, wife and daughters are visiting relatives in Bloomington, Ill.

The interior of the Kane house has been repainted from cellar to garret.

[illegible] Carey and Bert Crick have completed the school house at Jo-Jo.

Kling & McHale have leased a portion of the Kemp block for one of their meat markets.

Arthur Holgate of Duluth Minn. is spending a few days among his many friends in Kane.

Charles Craven and mother have returned from the photographer's convention at Buffalo.

The best base ball club of Kane went to Ridgway Tuesday to play the first nine of that place.

C. M. Weaver has opened a photograph gallery on the [illegible], and is turning out some fine pictures.

Henry McConnell is nursing a dislocated thumb, the result of a friendly tussle with Mack Donovan.

A Mr. Lee, an inoffensive brute of Jo-Jo, was taken to jail Saturday last by Constable Jack [illegible] of Wetmore township.

The Kane bank will put on an electric light dress next week and Fraley street will be ablaze with the same gaff.

Thomas McTeader has removed his financial parlors to Bayard street. His garden, however remains across the track.

The road signs are retarding the growth of vegetation and causing many of the Thomson House guests to seek a warmer latitude.

Robert Bergman has bought the Bengtson property on Dawson and Haines streets, and moved the house and built a new barn.

Prof. J. C. Houck has rented a room in the [illegible] block and will open a billiard parlor and barber shop as soon as the building is completed.

Our farmers report a much better hay crop than they expected. Wheat is also a show, but the late rains have interfered with the hay harvest.

A certain young man of Kane will soon have his name dragged into the news as a tough unless his language is more in keeping with his education.

Master Abner, the only son of Rev. J. [illegible] met with a painful accident at the home of his grandmother at [illegible]. He and a companion attempted to [illegible] [illegible] from his barn [illegible]. It was feared he would lose his eyesight, but we are pleased to say he will not, neither will he be disfigured in any way.

On Thursday morning last at the [illegible] R. R. car shops Robert McKnight was dangerously hurt while attempting to pick up a wrench that had fallen under a circular saw. His head came in contact with the saw cutting his skull and face open about seven or eight inches. He was taken to his home where he lies in a precarious condition. He is attended by Drs. Kane, Freeman, Wright and McCleery who consider his recovery doubtful.

MT. JEWETT.

J. F. Geary of Lafayette was in town Tuesday.

Really what was that you found under your pillow?

Chas. Lundeen made a business trip to Buffalo last week.

[illegible] Smith, of Olean spent a few days here last week.

Many of our young folks attended [illegible] last week.

J. [illegible] has purchased a horse. [illegible] keep on the right side [illegible]

W. F. Geary is running the [illegible] [illegible] at the pump station, in the absence of W. J. Sandborn.

There is a strong probability that Mt. Jewett will soon have an encampment of the Knights of St. John and Malta.

Miss Fanny Long of Salamanca is spending a part of her vacation with her sister Mrs. [illegible] in this vicinity.

Will [illegible] has been appointed foreman for [illegible]. Will is a good man and we congratulate him on his promotion.

Any one wishing to negotiate some good teams and equipages would do well, and no doubt will secure a bargain by applying to McL & McClellan, Mt. Jewett.

One of our sly young men took his best girl to the lake [illegible] last Monday. Well we guess it's all right, we don't care where you went, we extend our congratulations and hope last Sunday will prove a new era of happiness.

Miss Eva Marshall, Miss Mamie Rose and Belle Chandler, all of Bradford, are guests of Mrs. Thos. Foster of this place. The girls intend spending two or three weeks vacation here. "In a sister home" one of the girls said, "Mt. Jewett is the prettiest and most picturesque place imaginable." Thanks for the compliment.

Last Sunday a few of our young people went over to the big swing. Each one in turn was hoisted up into the tree top, but just as the last passenger got aboard the rope broke letting its passenger fall to the ground, who fortunately escaped uninjured. Had the rope broken while swinging high, fatal results would surely have followed.

BRADFORD.

Fall races next month.

Fake memories are all the rage in the city.

Ed Sackett of Curry was doing Bradford Monday.

[illegible] a great deal to say our business men.

The Tabular car works was the biggest fake that has struck Bradford in many moons.

Barbour's show will pitch its tent in Bradford on the old race track next Wednesday.

The new hose house on Pleasant street built for the Foster Hose Company is nearly completed.

A. J. Parker, Smethport's popular express man attended the K. O. T. M. meeting Saturday evening.

Murray E. Greer, Commissioners Clerk was in town Tuesday. Murray is very popular in Bradford.

Hon. L. Rogers was seen on our streets last week. Mr. Rogers was returning from a business trip to Pueblo, Col.

The United States Hotel is undergoing extensive repairs. French plate glass will adorn the front and many other improvements will be made.

W. H. Smith, an old time driller, returned from the Washington field Saturday. He says Bradford is good enough for him thus we score another for Bradford.

P. H. Linderman, proprietor of the Sunday News is the happiest man without any exception in the world. A little baby boy made its appearance at his home last week.

Will Kerr, hatter, had a close call Monday. He was out gunning and fell from a bridge near the Riverside park. His gun was discharged, the ball at tearing off a piece of his ear and passed through his hat.

The store of W. G. Herenger whose failure a few days ago created a sensation was sold at sheriff's sale on Tuesday to Palmer & Jones of Salamanca, who has taken possession. They have also purchased the other stores of W. G. Herenger. But the end is not yet as a foreign attachment has been issued and the matter will go into court.

PORT ALLEGANY.

O. M. Johnson of Roulette was in town Tuesday.

Leroy Freeman of Austin was in town Monday.

Hon. A. G. Olmsted of Coudersport, was in town Monday.

Mrs. Mattie Utter of Friendship, is visiting her parents in this place.

Mr. Frank Taylor of Smethport, was seen upon our streets last week.

Mr. Charles Lambert, formerly of this place, was in town over Sunday.

M. J. Colcord was out of town the most of last week, writing life insurance.

A number of our citizens took in the excursion to Rochester and the lakes Wednesday.

The M. E. Church choir were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Roys last Friday evening.

Green's Orchestra, of Olean, N. Y., give an entertainment at the new opera house to-night.

Mr. William Dibble who is teaching school at Leleville, spent Sunday with his parents in this place.

An immense amount of bark is being drawn to the tannery and extract works in this place, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams who have been spending a few weeks in Owego, N. Y. returned home Tuesday night.

C. W. Benfield has laid the foundation for his new building on Mill Street; part of the building will be used for a millinery store.

Miss Emma Almar who has been visiting with her sister in Olean for the past two weeks returned to her home in this place on Monday.

Mr. Mart Dury who has been attending the State Normal School at Clarion, this State, returned to his home in this place last Friday.

Mrs. E. F. Cornell and daughter Nellie, and Mrs. W. Richards, of Costello, Pa. are in town this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cattin.

Mr. C. A. Pelton, of Binghampton, N. Y., General agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was in town last Friday.

CLERMONT.

F. P. McCarty is laid up with a sprained ankle.

Miss Maie Russell is visiting friends in Denton, Pa.

Miss Fannie Cavanaugh is visiting Mrs. J. F. Kennedy.

A livery stable would do a profitable business in this town.

There will be no services in the Union Church next Sunday.

Mrs. Anna Gifford called on friends in this place last week.

F. P. McCarty and Albert Nelson took in the dance at Four mile last Friday night.

Miss Maggie Bedford and Miss Ema Delkamp visited friends at Woodward last week.

Miss Clara Mann of Johnsonburg was the guest of Miss Teresa Amend last week.

Miss Agnes Phalon of Smethport spent Sunday with Miss Ella McCarty of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Embler and daughter Kate, of Wilcox, were the guests of Mrs. Holcomb last week.

There will be a dance given in Steinhauser's Hall Friday evening August 7th, for the benefit of the Catholic Church.

Some one entered L. Rayer's store one night last week and helped themselves to two pairs of shoes. It is supposed to have been done by tramps.

COLEGROVE.

Mrs. W. Truco and son Leo visited the county seat Tuesday.

Bela Colegrove of Allegany N. Y. was in this place last Sunday.

Mrs. Leach and children are visiting her parents in Horseheads, N. Y.

The pump station buildings are under inspection and repair by machinist Lockwood.

Miss Hattie Comes is home from Rochester and is now visiting relatives at Come's mill.

The Sunday school at Crosby is well attended there being an average attendance of about fifty persons.

The workmen in E. K. Patton's mill are taking a rest while an agent for insurance is making investigations in said mill.

Our people are again trying to accustom their olfactory nerves to a kind of oil which is being stored in some of the tanks.

An excellent talk on the geographical and historical view of Palestine, by Rev. Mr. Leach, was given last Sunday evening to an interested audience.

Reports saith that Mr. Burdette Gallup and Miss Myrtle Frost were united in matrimony the fourth instant. As they now graciously receive congratulations, we think it may be considered a truthful statement.

The exercises in Union Church next Sunday will consist of a sermon read in the morning by Mrs. H. W. Heinemann as Rev. Mr. Leach expects to visit Silver Lake this week. The evening services will be conducted by the members of the W. C. T. U.

If some of the twigs in our place are not soon bent the way the tree should incline we are afraid neither Houses of Correction nor prison walls can in future years make good citizens of the miscreants. It would be well to read the words of the wise man in Proverbs once in a while and practice.

CERES.

W. A. Dalrymple, of Emporium, was in town Saturday.

—Miss Castella Van Wormer is at Silver Lake for a few days.

Mr. J. F. Brock is in Austin for a few days, the guest of H. D. Caskey.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Warren, of Bradford, visited Mrs. Caroline Smith, last Friday.

Mrs. J. B. Almy and family of Kendall Creek is passing a few days with Ceres friends.

Mrs. H. D. Caskey of Austin, is in town the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brock.

Mrs. F. P. Cleveland of Vienna, N. J. a former [illegible] C. R. Cleveland is visiting at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Parmenter and Mrs. Emma Kinney of Shingle House visited in town on Sunday.

Mrs. L. H. Stevens returned to her home in [illegible] today after a month's visit with Ceres friends.

[illegible] Nicholson bagged some queer game lately, defending with his revolver. It was a pure white rat with pink eyes.

Mrs. S. H. Evans and family have returned to [illegible] after a lengthy sojourn in the eastern part of the state.

[illegible] a former resident of this place [illegible] country for some time.

[illegible] entertained the King's Daughters No. 1 at the home of their President, Mrs. C. R. Roberts last week.

Chas. Smith has resigned his position at the mill and has removed his family to State Line where he enters into partnership with his father in the mill business.

ELDRED.

Miss Lizzie Barrett is visiting her sister at Tamarack Hill.

Grant Rogers has returned from Clermont, where he has been at work.

Miss Armstrong, cousin of Miss Lena Armstrong, is here on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moses are visiting in Mt. Morris, at the home of his brother.

About thirty fresh air children arrived this week and are made happy by the kind town's people.

The boy preacher, Rev. Gladwyn of the [illegible] church preaches in the [illegible] hall every two weeks.

Monday evening was spent delightfully at Miss [illegible] it being the occasion of a surprise party given by a number of her friends.

Mr. [illegible] Harris and Miss Mertie Allen of [illegible] were married Saturday at the Grand Central Hotel in Olean by Rev. Wieland.

Several people attended the [illegible] day at Silver Lake among them were Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howell and Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Cotton and daughters.

COURT RECORD.

JUDGMENTS.

No. 1 [illegible] October term 1891, June 30, H. H. Byles vs C. C. Black $310.
No. 134, July 1 House Parke & Co. vs D. J. Keyes, $73.50
No. 135, July 1 A. G. Lane now for use of W. I. Bachop vs Abel Fiock, $218.97
No. 136, July 1 Frank Larrabee vs F. M. Miller and Lillian Miller $157.50.
No. 136, July 1 F. Groat vs Mary Cameron and Terrence Driscoll, $92.50.
No. 137, July 2 same vs same $210
No. 138, July 2 J. T. Griffith vs Julia A. Kreege and A. Kreege $14.77
No. 139, July 2, A. T. Palmer use of Wm. G. Huzzey, vs Thomas Huzzey and W. J. Huzzey $26.74
No. 140, July 2 W. J. Huzzey vs Thomas Huzzey $1.2.55
No. 141, July 2, M. M. Thompson vs H. G. Cutting and H. L. Cutting, $20.43.
No. 141, July 2 C. C. Kimball vs L. J. Wilson, $161.56
No. 142, July 3 M. Lehman vs H. Myers $18.73.
No. 143, July 3, L. J. Curtis vs H. F. Crane, $124.73.
No. 142, July 4, Mrs. H. R. Neill vs H. T. Merian $150
No. 150, July 6 Vinnie Taylor vs Mrs. H. Dolan, $74
No. 151, July 6 Mrs. J. F. Merrow vs C. F. Akers and Nettie H. Akers $37

DEEDS.

July 1 Abel B. Smith to Edward Miller, Bradford township, $1
July 1, A. W. Newell to Wm. Robertson, et al, Bradford $1
July 1 same to same Bradford $1000
July 1 Executors of John J. Ridgway to J. J. Newman, Norwich township $22,350
July 1 G. Westerlund to John Eastburgh Hamlin township $1.14
July 1 Elisha K. Kane to John Eastburgh Hamlin township $250
July 2, Emma A. Merrill to Henry F. Finley Kane $100
July 2 same to same Wetmore twp $10
July 2 Jane Grimolds to Charles Gurley Bradford twp $1000
July 2 A. B. Smith to A. H. Smith Chemical Co. Bradford township, $150,000
July 4 A. W. Newell to Manfred Albert, Bradford $1000
July 4, W. W. Brewer et al to Robert Ray et al, Hamlin township $100
July 1 J. W. Deacons to Robert Ray et al, Keating township $100
July 6, George A. Weaste to John C. French, Hamilton township $1 800
July 7 John C. Housler to Wm. I. Bartholomew Hamilton township $1 000
July 7 Martha E. Parker et al to New York and Pennsylvania Lumber Co., Ltd., Hamilton township $4,670
July 7 Elisha K. Kane to E. S. Bulis, Corydon township $1
July 7 Nels Nelson to Andrew Peterson, Hamlin township $25

MORTGAGES.

June 20 John Nelson et al to B. Applestein Hamlin township, $1 750
June 30 Anne Krohn to Emily Snyder, Eldred $500
June 30 J. P. Curfender to John Weiss, Foster township, $375
July 2, Hugh Flynn to Thomas Osborn Bradford $125
July 2, F. G. Hane to Mrs. L. H. Currie, Kendall $1600
July 2 Cora A. Eddy to J. F. Higgins, Foster township $550
July 3, Thaddeus Sweasy to American Trust Loan and Guaranteed Investment Company, Bradford $1,500
July 7 Ella J. Harrington to Bradford Building & Loan Association Bradford $200
July 7 G. W. Hickox et al to C. L. Casterline, Foster township, $3,300

LEASEHOLD MORTGAGES.

July 2 L. B. Scofield to W. L. Perrin, Bradford township $2,000
July 2 Joseph Martin to R. G. Carson, Kendall, $3 500
July 2, F. G. Hane to Mrs. L. H. Currie, Kendall $1 600

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

June 29, B. Applestein to Fannie B. Applestein, Hamlin township.
July 1 Henry Scofield to E. P. Whitcomb, et al, guardians, Bradford $250
July 2, L. B. Lockard to D. H. Hoadley, Bradford $700
July 2, A. M. Straight to George W. Hess, Foster twp, $200
July 6, C. A. Whitney to E. W. Argue, Foster township $3,700

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGES.

July 1, Wilson Kistler et al to Elisha K. Kane Wetmore township, $7,500.
July 2, Thos. L. Higgins to Cora B. Eddy, Foster township, $400
July 2, C. H. Lyman to J. W. Jeffrey, Foster township, $1,575
July 7 A. Healy & Sons to S. S. Bullis, et al Corydon township, $30,000.

Wan Lung.

This is the queer name of a Chinese laundryman in Hartford, but he has probably two lungs, like most of us. Some crying babies seem to have a dozen. Lungs should be sound, or the voice will have a weakly sound. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes strong lungs, drives the cough away, generates good blood, tones the nerves, builds up the human wreck and makes "another man" of him. Night-sweats, blood-spitting, short breath, bronchitis, asthma, and all alarming forerunners of Consumption, are positively cured by this unapproachable remedy. If taken in time, Consumption itself can be baffled.

The Greatest Strike.

Among the great strikes that of Dr. Miles in discovering his New Heart Cure has proven itself to be one of the most important. The demand for it has become astonishing. Already the treatment of heart disease is being revolutionized, and many unexpected cures effected. It soon relieves short breath, fluttering, pains in side, arm, shoulder, weak and hungry spells, oppression, swelling of ankles, smothering and heart dropsy. Dr. Miles' book on Heart and Nervous Diseases, free. The unequaled New Heart Cure is sold and guaranteed by A. B. Armstrong, also his Restorative Nervine for headache, fits, sprees, hot flashes, nervous chills, opium habit, etc.

—If you are troubled with a "hacking cough," "Downs' Elixir" will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or money refunded.

Take no Chance.

During the present heated term, surrounded by impure water and subject at any moment to epidemics, why risk your health your happiness and probably your life, when a simple, pleasant and most effective preventative to human affliction, is at your command! Physicians everywhere, and nurses will promptly assure you of the advantage of good pure liquor, such as Klein's "Silver Age" or "Duquesne" pure ryes. Goods that are without a compeer in the market, and the boast and admiration of everyone testing them. Ask your druggist or dealer for them. The "Silver King" sells for $1.50 per full quart, and "Duquesne" for $1.25. If they do not keep it, send to the reliable wholesale liquor house of Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny. You will find pure Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt and Gibson Ryes, either at $1 00 per quart or six bottles for $5.00.

A complete catalogue and price list will be mailed on application.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Sources by the Man With the Shears.

—Live at death's door—The obituary.

—Fruit cans at G. W. Williams & Sons.

—Going the rounds.—The man climbing a ladder.

—For fine tobacco, cigars, etc., go to Emil Thamm's. Fine stock and low prices.

—Of course a fisherman knows what his net income is.

—If you are in need of preserve cans, call at the meat market of G. W. Williams & Sons.

—One of the barbarisms—Toasting ladies in hot weather.

—Cortland county creamery butter can be found at J. H. Stull's meat market, East Smethport, Pa.

—Take a lesson from the peach basket. It is never full.

—G. W. Williams & Sons, of Main street have a large stock of fruit cans of every size.

—After all a tuning fork is merely a kind of pitch fork.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, Heart Burn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

—Don't forget that there is an extensive stock of fruit cans at G. W. Williams.

—If we had microscopic eyes beauty would not be skin deep.

—Preserve cans at Williams meat market.

—Persons desiring to travel, please call on, or write for rates to W. W. Ball & Sons, Railroad Ticket Brokers and Gen. Pass. Agts. to any point and over any line. 152 Union St., Olean, N. Y. Telephone connections.

—A man whose soul is harrowed is not necessarily a cultured individual.

—When I began using Ely's Cream Balm my catarrh was so bad I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter. That has almost entirely disappeared and I have not had headache since.—*J. H. Sommers, Stepney, Conn.*

—CHEAP LANDS.—J. M. Spafford is now surveying out the lands of F. H. & C. W. Goodyear into farms of 50 acres and upwards, one third cash, balance on long time. Come quick and secure good locations. Apply to N. N. Metcalf, Austin, Pa.

—Great men are only ordinary men with their hair combed and faces washed.

—A cold of unusual severity developed into a difficulty decidedly catarrhal in all its characteristics, threatening a return of my old chronic malady, catarrh. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm completely eradicated every symptom of that painful and prevailing disorder.—*E. W. Warner, Rochester, N. Y.*

—The best method of keeping books—Don't let your friends know you have any.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, ring bone, stifles, sprains, and swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport.

—Seaside landlords are preparing to get your surplus money if it takes all summer.

—Farmers and farmers sons who have a horse and rig at their disposal, and who are looking for profitable employment may secure positions worth from thirty to sixty dollars a week by addressing A. J. Potter, 3 East 14th St., New York.

—The angler first lies in weight for his catch and then lies in weight of his catch.

—RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport.

Carpets.

Just received, a fine assortment of carpets fresh from the looms, no old stock, and will be sold at lowest prices, at the Furniture and Carpet Store, Smethport, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price. On this safe plan you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case, when used for any affection of Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottle free at F. R. Foster's Drug Store.

Will be Given Away.

Our enterprising druggist, A. B. Armstrong, who carries the finest stock of drugs, perfumeries, toilet articles, brushes, sponges, etc., is giving away a large number of trial bottles of Dr. Miles' celebrated Restorative Nervine. He guarantees it to cure headache, dizziness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, the ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, etc. Druggists say it is the greatest seller they ever knew, and is universally satisfactory. They also guarantee Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure in all cases of nervous or organic heart disease, palpitation, pain in side, smothering, etc. Fine book on "Nervous and Heart Diseases" free.

MAKING A
Beautiful Home

Is not a question of money. Taste, experience and skill have much to do with it. If you intend to build, it will be a mistake not to send for our books of SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES, now arranged in three volumes. In them you will find perspective views, floor plans, descriptions, and estimates of costs for 105 tasteful, new designs for houses. They also give our prices for complete Working Plans, Details, and Specifications, which enable you to build without delays, mistakes or quarrels with your builder, and which any one can understand. Good builders recommend these plans. Testimonials from all parts of the country. Vol I contains 35 copyrighted designs of houses costing between $500 and $1800. Vol. II contains 35 copyrighted designs, $1800 to $3000. Vol. III contains 35 copyrighted designs, $3000 to $7000. Price, by mail, $1.00 each or $2.00 for the set.

We also publish "COLONIAL HOUSES," a volume showing Perspectives and Floor Plans of houses arranged in the inimitable style of the Colonial Architecture, and having all modern arrangements for comfort. Price $2.00. "PICTURESQUE HOUSES FOR FOREST AND SHORE."—This shows Perspectives and Floor Plans of new designs for Summer Cottages, which are romantic, convenient and cheap. Price $1.00, by mail. Address

National Architects' Union,
[illegible] S. Seventh St., Philadelphia.

B.H.&Co.
CASH AND ONE PRICE.

BUFFALO, July 22, '91.

Mail Orders.

Shopping by mail is as easy and satisfactory as shopping in person if you know where to shop, and if they know by long experience how to fill mail order. It doesn't matter much where you are or where they are. On the smaller articles the postage is the same to Rochester or San Francisco.

We've one of the largest mail businesses in America right here in Buffalo and the secret of it is in the word *price—our price*—that's what does the big business.

One thing—we've all the advantages of the metropolitan stores without the necessity of being obliged to make large profits to meet excessive expenditures. Everything that's fashionable, everything that's useful, everything that a self-respecting dry goods house should name is here, and all mail orders are filled the same day as received.

Mid-Summer Sale

During July and August we close at noon on Saturdays. The idea of this special sale is to do even more business in 54 hours than we've accustomed to do in 60. The constant succession of bargains, appearing daily, tell a story of buying chances both normal and unusual that cannot be matched.

The situation is simple and easily comprehended. Rather than lose one iota of the trade that belongs to us, we shall work for less and in some cases even lose money.

Out-of-town shoppers can afford to pay the store a personal visit at this time. It has seldom been more interesting or the opportunities for money saving more numerous.

BARNES, HENGERER & CO

FOR SALE.—A fine matched yoke of working oxen seven years old. Apply to F. C. OLDS, Farmers Valley, Pa.
July, 22, 1891—2w

Clearance Sale!

—AT—

Mrs. T. D. NASH'S

Commencing to-day I will dispose of the balance of my

Summer Millinery!

at greatly reduced rates—in fact so low that it will be almost as cheap to have a fashionable new hat as it would be to go without one.

Come and Get a Bargain!

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Sagertown Water.

I have secured the agency of the now celebrated Sagertown Water, and am prepared to furnish it in any quantity, to suit purchasers. The medical properties of this water is well known and the wonderful cure through its agency of Rheumatism and Stomach and Kidney troubles have given it a world-wide reputation.

F. N. TAYLOR,
Grand Central Hotel

AGENTS WANTED [illegible]

NEW MUSIC BOOK.

"OUR HEARTS' DELIGHT," or Sweet Melodies of the Past and Present.

By Professor CHARLES T. [illegible]

[illegible]

$3000 A YEAR! [illegible]

SUMMER IS

You will soon be inquiring for fall goods. We want to close the following summer lines, of which we bought too many. This is what costs to err in judgment. The loss is ours, the gain is yours, if you can use them now.

Fancy Silk Parasols, Were $3.50, $4.00, $2 90 and $2.50, now $2,00 each.

Colored Sateens, Were 30c 25c. and 20c. now selling for 12½c.

Ladies' Seersucker Skirts, Were $1.25 and $1.00, now 50c.

Boy's Percale Waists, Were 75c, 65c, 50c, 40c, now 25c.

Printed Challies, Were, for 22 inch 8c. now 6c, for 37 inch 15c. now 12½.

Misses' Slippers, Were $1.00 now 75c.

Misses' Russet Shoes, Were $1.75 now $1.25

Children's Tennis Shoes, Were $1.25, now 85c.

Who can use single pairs Lace Curtains at a bargain? We have a few single pairs in patterns that we cannot duplicate. We offer a good trade on them.

CORSETS.

We have just received a line of the celebrated H. & S. Corsets. They are beauties. If we never suited you before, we ought to now. Black, Drab, Ecru, White. Also full summer corsets and Ladies' waists. Shall be pleased to show them to you.

STICKNEY, BELL & CO.

General Merchants, SMETHPORT, PA

STILL -:- TO -:- BE -:- FOUND!

— AT —

D. C. YOUNG'S

NEW -:- STORE

The Best and Cheapest lot of DOLLS ever brought into the town. Dressed Dolls from five cents up, worth twice as much.

FANCY -:- TOYS,

Story Books for the Children,
Gift Books for Grown People.

Pretty Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for 5 and 10 cents, Albums Photograph frames, Glove Boxes.

TOILET CASES,

in fact everything to gladden the eye and please the hearts of the people.

And right here I wish to state that nearly all these goods were made in this country, and bought at much lower prices than the same can be purchased abroad. This was all brought about by the

PROTECTIVE TARIFF,

and the genius and intelligence of the American people, consequently the cry that the "tariff is a tax" and that those that buy imported goods pay the tax, will not apply here.

I have American Cashmere, all wool, which I am selling at 50 to 55 cents a yard, as good as imported goods at 75 cents, also a full line of Arcade Flannels, for women's and children's wear, warranted not to fade or shrink, together with a complete line of

JAMESTOWN DRESS GOODS,

warranted in the same way, that cannot be beaten in the world for price and durability. I also have a full line of Jamestown Hosiery, which pleases all my customers, and one of the finest stocks of

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBER GOODS

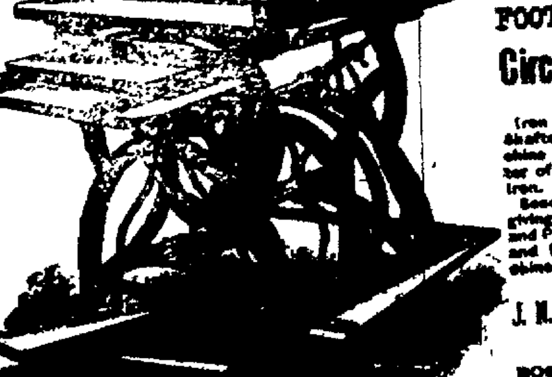
in the country, and at the old prices, together with a new lot of Slippers for Christmas.

My line of Groceries is very fine as will be attested by all who use them.

My stock of goods is so large and varied that it is impossible to mention even a small part of what I keep. Come to my store and prove for yourself that prices have not advanced, but are lower than ever before. If you do not see what you want call for it, and the goods will be cheerfully shown you.

D. C. YOUNG.

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 9, 1890.



HAND
—AND—
FOOT POWER
Circular Saw.

Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbor, Machine Cut Gears, Center of Table made of Iron.

Send for Catalogue giving full Description and Prices of our Hand and Foot Power Machinery.

J. M. MARSTON & CO.
Station A,
BOSTON, - MASS

H. W. RUBIN & CO.,

THE LEADING

-:-CLOTHIERS,-:-

SMETHPORT, PA.

CUSTOM CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Fine suitings, Overcoatings, Pantaloonings and Vestings. The finest line in this section of the country.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A Full and Complete Line. Prices to correspond with the times, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

A FULL LINE OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

The most novelties and finest stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

As spring is now upon us the busy housewife will be on the lookout for a change or improvement in her home. We would invite all such to step into the

FURNITURE AND CARPET STORE,

where you can find all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Looking Glasses, Fine Pictures in Frames,

EASEL AND BRICK-A-BRACK

of all kinds. Our stock is all new and of the latest styles and patterns. We can also furnish competent men to hang wall paper.

Smethport Furniture and Carpet Co.

A. Kelly, Manager.

"WANT A WAGON?"

We have wagons, buggies, surreys. High grade, as light, durable, stylish, as perfectly finished as modernized manufacture can produce, built on honor by men of life experience. Honesty is our policy, prompt shipment our specialty. We want to know you. Write us. Costs you nothing. May lead to business by and by. Send for our catalogue. It is free to every reader of this paper. Binghamton Wagon Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

"BUILT FOR BUSINESS."

FINE CANDIES

My present stock of fine candies surpasses any heretofore shown in this section, and embraces all the finer as well as cheaper grades. Among the novelties may be mentioned

BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,

French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes—Very Fine,

Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

Everything in the line of Gents Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and the largest line of Neckwear to be found in the city. I am headquarters for

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Match Safes, in fact everything in the Smokers line.

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

GEO. A. BACKUS.

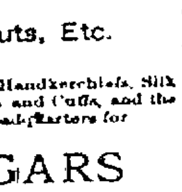
Opposite Court House, Main Street, Smethport.

Ely's Cream Balm For

CATARRH

THE POSITIVE CURE.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.



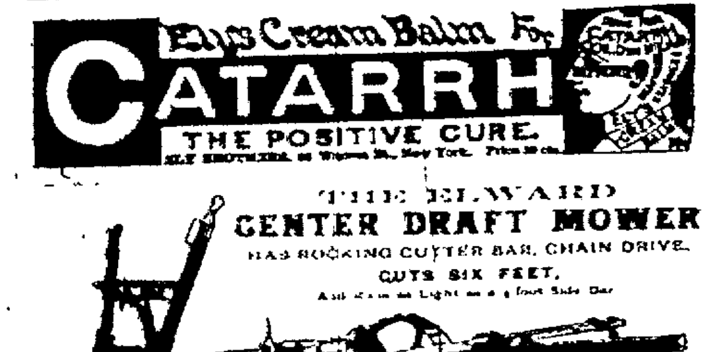
THE ELWARD

CENTER DRAFT MOWER

HAS ROCKING CUTTER BAR, CHAIN DRIVE.

CUTS SIX FEET.

And Runs as Light as a 4 foot Side Bar.



To introduce these goods we will make Low Prices for Cash to Farmers where we have no agents. Send for descriptive Circular and prices to

WINCHESTER & PARTRIDGE MAN'F'G CO.,
WHITEWATER, WIS.

V. KLAPPENBACH,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cor. King and Fulton Sts., Smethport.

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and entire

SATISFACTION :-: GUARANTEED

The Claim on Deer Creek.

By A. E. GIBSON.

[Copyright, 1891, by American Press Association.]

CHAPTER I.

"What p'int air yer aimin fur, stranger?"

The period of the early settlement of Kansas is replete with excitement and interest to the lover of history. When the question as to whether Kansas was to be a free or a slave state was left to the people settling within her borders, there was a wild inrushing of souls from both north and south, bringing with them their strongest sectional prejudices. Each element was aggressively determined to establish political supremacy on those untamed prairies of the buffalo and the Indian, and when those feelings, so widely different, clashed, as a natural consequence bloodshed resulted and Kansas was given a title, not of her own choosing—"Bloody."

After the war, in the latter part of the sixties, a great influx of immigration set into Kansas. These settlers came from many different states, and were more the true homeseekers in the broad sense of the term, than the classes first referred to in this tale.

It was a balmy spring day in 1869 that a large, heavily loaded wagon, covered with thick canvas and drawn by an ill matched team moved slowly along the old military road about thirty five miles south of Fort Scott. The "off horse" was a large, bony black, while his mate was a rough coated, jaded looking gray mule whose appearance might have suggested service in the days of Methuselah.

The spring seat of the "prairie schooner" was occupied by as oddly an assorted pair as the team which drew them southward over the billowy plain.

The driver, Adam Hamlet, was a man about forty five years of age. He was a hunchback, his body thick set and his legs diminutive in size and length. His broad though misshapen shoulders supported a large head covered with reddish brown hair, his eyes looked like two bright blue beads, while his mouth suggested a humming bird's nest in a thicket, all but hidden as it was in the bushy growth of whiskers that fortified the entire lower part of his face. His clothing was made of coarse jeans and his feet were incased in rusty cowhide boots, one of which he had elevated upon the dashboard.

The man's companion, the sole one who had shared his long travels in the covered wagon, was his daughter Nancy, a tall, slender girl of eighteen, in whose pretty pink cheeks, hazel eyes and dark tresses could be traced a strong resemblance to the mother who had been left behind in a little country graveyard.

The Hamlets were originally from Tennessee, but for the past five or six years had been living near relatives in that part of Illinois which is locally designated as "Egypt." But the death of his two youngest children, followed soon by the wife, made him dissatisfied with the locality, and putting his only remaining child, Nancy, with their lighter household goods into the wagon, he had set his face westward with the purpose to take up "the burden of life again" out in Kansas.

Before leaving "Egypt" Adam Hamlet had met a claim holder who was homesick, and desired to sell or trade his prairie land in the wild west. By turning over a few head of cattle Hamlet came into possession of a claim which he had never seen, a very unbusinesslike way of doing things, but as all his neighbors vouched for the man's honesty Hamlet decided to run the risk.

With explicit directions from the previous owner, the settler was now on his way to the southeastern part of the state, where the claim was located.

Hamlet was of a most genial disposition despite his somewhat unfavorable appearance, and as they journeyed over the seemingly endless plains the girl's eyes would ever and again turn toward her deformed parent, and rest upon him with an expression of protective tenderness and the utmost filial affection.

"We kain't reach the claim tonight, pap, I reckon," she remarked, after a silence.

"No, I reckon we kain't, Nancy," he answered, looking before them down the road. "We must be nigh erbout thirty mile yit from ther claim, ef I hain't missed my calkerlat, me."

"Yes, an' Pete and Molly ac's as ef they was jest erbout tuckered out," Nancy said pityingly.

"Yes, I 'low they air."

"Bein as we kain't git to Deer creek tonight, we best go into camp airly, an' give the beasts a good rest," said the girl.

"Yes, we will, Nancy. Yer see that patch o' timber lyin erhead o' us?"

"Jest over Pete's right ear?"

"Yes, thet's the patch. I 'low we'll find a creek thar, an' wood ter cook our supper by. We'll camp thar."

They drove along in silence for some time, during which the girl's intelligent hazel eyes were kept busy observing the strange forms of nature around them.

The prairies were covered with a carpet of tender green grass, enstarred thickly with deer tongues and other wild flowers which accompany the renewal of the year in Kansas. Yellow breasted larks sang blithe welcomes to the newcomers from some dead indigo or rosinweed hard by the roadside, while red birds darted like a flame across their way, and perched on a last year's sunflower stalk, trilling notes of silvery sweetness. Occasionally a huge jackrabbit would go leaping away with erect ears across the rolling plain, and coyotes might be seen hovering along the brow of a ravine howling dismally.

"It's plumb wild lookin' out hyer in Kansas, ain't it, pap?" the girl remarked.

"Yes, I'm afeard, too, yer goin' ter git powerful homesick out hyer," answered Adam Hamlet.

"No, I ain't aimin' to git homesick, pap. It'll be plumb different, I know, from livin' among friends; but we've come out hyer to make us a home of our own an' I ain't goin' to git homesick." And she set her lips firmly, as was Nancy Hamlet's habit when summoning her forces of resolution.

"God bless yer, Nancy! Yer a brave one, an' I don't know how I'd ever git erlong without yer," said Adam in a fond tone.

"Just see the posies an' the purty birds! I hain't goin' to be without friends with such company as them to cheer me out hyer," she said in a cheerful voice.

That evening they encamped on the banks of a small, thinly wooded stream. While Hamlet attended to the tired team Nancy gathered some dry twigs, with which she soon had a fire started. Then she put on larger sticks, and when she had secured a good bed of coals she went to the stream, filled the tea kettle with water and fixed it to boil. This done, she went to the larder in the wagon, cut several slices of bacon, prepared a large pan of fresh biscuits and was flitting around her camp fire like a veritable sylvan nymph of cookery.

Hamlet had picketed his animals to graze on the delicious grass along the creek, and had just come back to the wagon when a horseman came riding toward the camp.

In the roseate tints of sunset Hamlet saw that the stranger was a young man of about twenty-six, handsome and straight as a pine. He wore a semi-Indian suit of fancifully fringed leather, and his light curly hair reached to his massive shoulders from under his wide sombrero.

He rode up to the wagon and halted before Adam.

"Good evening, stranger," he greeted the mover.

"Good evenin', sir," returned the hunchback, looking admiringly at the stranger's fine pony and tasteful equipments.

"What p'int air yer aimin' fur, stranger?" asked the horseman, his blue eyes following the movements of Nancy as she busied herself with the cooking over the little camp fire, just beyond the spot where he had reined in. He could not help thinking what a pleasant picture the girl made in her dark calico dress and large checked apron, while the aroma of the coffee and frying bacon which rose on the prairie air was very alluring, indeed, to a vigorous, hungry man.

"I be aimin fur Cherokee county," answered Hamlet.

"Yer don't say?"

"Yes, I've swapped fur a claim down ther."

"Wherbouts?"

"On a stream thet's called Deer creek."

"Wall, I'm glad o' that. I live nigh Deer creek myself."

"Thet so?" and Hamlet regarded his future neighbor with fresh interest.

"Yes, I have a cattle ranch near the Neosho river, 'bout five miles southwest o' Deer creek. Wher yer from, stranger?"

"From Illinoy."

"I understood yer ter say as yer'd swapped fur somebody's claim down ther. Who did yer swap with?"

"Dr Pender."

"Great Scott! Has Dr left ther country fur good an swapped off his claim?"

"Yes, there's no doubt about it, sir, fur we made a fair an' squar' trade, as my darter Nancy thar can 'testify."

"I ain't a-doubtin yer word, stranger, at all. Only Dr had a mighty valable piece o' sile on Deer creek, and it didn't never seem as ef he keered to part with it."

"Waal, yer see Pender come back to his folks party homesick, an' hearin' of my wantin to go out to Kansas, he jest up an' offered to make a swap of his claim for some stock I had. So the land, yer say, is valable?"

"Yes, Dr Pender's claim is the best on Deer creek. But yer hev no writins to prove the claim's yers, hev yer?"

"Nothin' only Dr Pender's own writin' to say ther swap is genywine. He said he hadn't never contracted fer the claim."

"No, fur I reckon Dr, like some other chaps I know, wasn't keerin to hev the land leaguers git up a necktie social for his special benefit."

"The land leaguers! What's them?"

"Ther settlers who contend thet congress has no right to sell the lands ter some ole monopolist, but thet they hev a plumb right to pre-empt any homestead an pay a little fee ter our government fur their places, stead o' a big pile to some individual who has bought the privilege of disposing of what's called the neutral lands."

"I never heerd nothin' o these leaguers before."

"Well, they've been a threatenin fur some spell what they'd do ef congress done that way with the lands, an hev been stirred up considerable. But it's jest lately thet they're callin meetin's at the settlers' cabins and organizin' leagues. Thar's a heap of excitement out hyer, stranger, over these neutral lands."

"I reckon they won't trouble me."

"If they do, Tom Byers will see yer safe through. I'm not a leaguer nur a anti leaguer. I jest reserve ther right to act as I please, as any free American citizen ought to do."

"That's me, too, Mr Byers. But won't yer lite, give yer beast a rest, an' take supper with us?"

"Thank yer, I don't keer if I do," and he threw himself from the saddle and began preparations to lariat his pony. "I'm goin to ride on ter Fort Scott tonight, fur I've got ter be thar on important business in the morning, but I reckon Popcorn an me can travel all ther faster after a little rest hyer along with you uns. But what's yer name, stranger?"

"Hamlet—Adam Hamlet. Hyer, Nancy, this gentleman is Mr Byers, who lives near Deer creek wher we air bound fur, an he's goin' ter stay fur supper."

To Tom Byers it was the most delightful supper he had eaten since he had left his mother and sisters back in Kentucky. There was a vast and an agreeable difference to him in stowing away food which a pretty girl had prepared from having to fare morning, noon and night on hard tough biscuits and meat burnt to a scrap.

Tom gave the newcomers much interesting information about the country and settlers where they expected to establish their home. He nearly forgot his business to Fort Scott as he sat on a log in the little woodland, answering the fair Nancy's questions. But when the moon rose and began to shed her silvery luster over the prairies, he mounted Popcorn and rode reluctantly away from the little camp fire where some witchery had seemed to enchain him.

Quiet brooded over the camp of the tired travelers, and they soon slept soundly. But Tom Byers pursued his lonely journey, the music of a new, sweet voice ringing in his heart, while a pair of wondrous hazel eyes smiled at him from every moonbeam that darted across his path.

Bright and early the next morning Hamlet and his daughter resumed their journey southward.

The man seemed inclined to bestow much praise on their acquaintance of the preceding night, but Nancy was entirely non-committal regarding the opinion which she had formed of the young ranchman.

When they reached the Cherokee county line they left the military road which led to Baxter Springs, and took a rough wagon trail that zigzagged across the prairie in a southwesterly direction toward the Neosho river.

At four o'clock that evening they halted before a log cabin, where Joe Dugan, a primitive Kansan, having settled there in 1857, kept a country postoffice, to which the mail was carried once a week from Baxter Springs, nearly twenty miles distant.

Adam Hamlet presented his note of introduction from Dr Pender, and Joe Dugan and his wife came out to the wagon and talked in a most friendly manner for more than an hour.

When the travelers were ready to start on, they having declined the Dugans' pressing invitation to stay overnight at their cabin, the old borderman said:

"Well, seein' yer won't stay with us, I'll put Ned on the pony an' let him 'scort yer ter ther claim. Deer creek's erbout four miles further on, but Ned knows Pender's place like a book, fur many's the day the boy's spent with Pender in his dugout when the huntin' was extry."

Under the guidance of Ned Dugan, a strapping youth of seventeen, the Hamlets reached their claim on Deer creek just before the sun had dropped below the tree tops along the Neosho river.

Deer creek was a prairie stream, with thickets of wild plum and blackberry vines along its banks, with now and then a cottonwood or a wild cherry tree to break the monotony. It took a southwesterly course, flowing into the Neosho about six or seven miles from Hamlet's claim.

There were no cabins on the stream, and a rude rock chimney protruding from a high bank and showing above the tall prairie grass proclaimed the situation of the dugout, which was to be their habitation for the present at least.

"Well, I'm plumb glad ter git hyer at last, pap, ef it is only a dugout," Nancy remarked with a sigh of relief as the tired team halted before the habitation, hollowed out of the side of a steep bank. There was a smooth bank about eighteen feet wide, hard as a floor, right before the dugout door, and sloping very gradually to the little creek bed below.

"I'm afeared yer goin' ter find it mighty rough livin' in a dugout, Nancy," said Hamlet as he inspected the anything but cleanly interior.

"Oh, I'll slick it up a heap, pap," said the girl, who had followed him inside, "till it'll look plumb different. It's home, pap, an' thet means a sight to folks like us, who hain't hed one o' ther own fur a long spell."

"Yer right, Nancy, an' we'll make a reg'lar home of it ef it is only a ole dugout."

Ned Dugan rode home, leaving the new settlers alone.

They had just finished their evening meal, and had started to remove some of their goods from the wagon into the dugout, when a man rode up and shouted in a loud, harsh voice:

"Hello!"

The bright light of their camp fire showed Hamlet and Nancy a man of about thirty, with a hard, cadaverous countenance, pale gray eyes and red, bristly hair and mustache. He was roughly dressed, and wore a broad belt, from which protruded a pair of large revolvers and a huge knife.

It was plain that he was a desperate character, and as his small, evil eyes fell on the girl's fair face and pretty form she shrank out of his sight into the shadow of the covered wagon.

"What yer doin hyer?" he demanded of Hamlet, who faced him unflinchingly.

"I'm 'tendin' to my own business, thet's what."

"Look hyer, do yer know wot claim jumpers gits out on these purarles?"

"I reckon they git the claim."

"Don't try ter rub any o' yer durned smartness off on me. Answer me straight!"

"All right. Ask questions as ef yer was addressin a gentleman an I will."

"How'd yer git hyer?"

"In thet covered wagon."

"Wall, yer'll go erway in it again sooner'n yer 'lowed to, I reckon, or Dick Hines is a blamed liar!"

"Hines or any other chap's a liar who says I'm goin' off o' this claim. I traded fur it, fair an' squar', an' I'm hyer to stay."

"Traded fur it! How?"

"I traded Dr Pender cattle fur it, back in Illinoy. Thet's how I got it."

"Waal, yer deceived, stranger, thet's all. I'm sorry fur yer, but it kain't be holped. My claim's erhead o' yer'n. Yer see Dr owed me fur a span o' mules wot he got of me, and when he left the country without payin' fur 'em I took this claim o' his hyer on Deer creek."

"I kain't help that, Mr. Hines. I'm not responsible fur Dr Pender's debts, an' ther claim's mine, an' hyer I'm goin' ter stick."

"I've been 'bidin' in thet dugout off an' on now fur two months, and I tell yer ther claim's mine!" asserted Dick Hines, with an oath that made Nancy shudder.

"Yers, by jumps, I reckon. But that's no right, of a man does owe yer. Besides thar's nothin' in the dugout ter prove yer've been stayin' hyer except a few prairie chicken feathers an' rabbit skins, an' sich dirt maybe. The neighbors shorely didn't know o' yer 'bidin' hyer on Pender's claim, from what they've been sayin' ter me. I guess yer've been keepin' yer claim jumpin' mighty secret, hain't yer? Maybe yer afeared o' ther league, fur I hyar it said over ter Dugan's thet ther settlers air pledged ter pertect a feller's claim durin' his absence. Like as not yer've been dreamin ther claim's yer'n. Ride home, stranger, an' come round in ther mornin' an' tell us yer made a mistake."

With a horrible oath Hines snatched one of the revolvers from his belt, and pointed it toward Adam Hamlet's heart. "D—n yer! I'll leave yer hyer for ther coyotes ter pick," and his fingers touched the trigger.

With a scream that echoed wildly across the prairie, Nancy threw herself before her father.

(Continued next week.)

Changes of Climate

Kill more people than is generally known. Particularly is this the case in instances where the constitution is delicate, and among our immigrant population seeking new homes in those portions of the West, and where malarial and typhoid fevers prevail at certain seasons of the year. The best preparative for a change of climate, or of diet and water which that change necessitates, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only fortifies the system against malaria, a variable temperature, damp, and the debilitating effects of tropical heat, but is also the leading remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, bodily troubles specially apt to attack emigrants and visitors to regions near the equator, mariners and tourists. Whether used as a safeguard by sea voyages, travelers by land, miners, or agriculturists in newly populated districts, this fine specific has elicited the most favorable testimony.

The Much Traveled Irishman.

'Tis twelve months since I came to America
The fortune of me uncle to enjoy
(Bless his name! shure he left me the whole av it)
And in his will he said, "Now Pat, me boy,
Ye's ought to spind a solid year in thravelin,
The great soights av this country for to see,
And sure me uncle didn't need to urge me much
For thravelin is a trick that just suits me.

So I've thraveled over all this mighty nation
From north to south and from the east to west,
I've thraveled both on land and on the wather
But shure the railroad thravelin suits me best.
And of all the fine railroads in America,
And meself shure has thraveled on them all,
The one that heads the list for solid comfort
Is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Both for aitin and for drinkin and for shlapin,
Their equipment is most costly and complate.
There is splendor for old King Solomon,
And dainties for his thousand wives to ate.
Oh! I've thraveled all up and down America,
The railroads and the steamboats tried them all,
But there's nothing can compare in solid comfort
Wid the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

—*The Living Church, Chicago.*

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An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store.

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A Connecticut Yankee.

Wanted an agent in each town to sell the above named book. This is Mark Twain's latest. Nearly 50,000 copies already sold. 220 Illustrations. Nearly 600 pages. A great many agents average forty orders per week. Almost anyone can sell twenty-five weekly. This is very profitable business. Write for terms. C. L. Webster & Co., 3 East 14th St New York.

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WIRE NAILS—TIN PLATES

A VERY CLEAR LESSON IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

High American Tariffs Increase Production, Lower Prices and Save the Home Markets—Conclusive Proofs That Free Trade Is Fallacious.

In the following table, showing the production of wire nails, the price and duty on the same since 1875, when their manufacture was begun in this country down to the present time, there is a very clear lesson in favor of a protective tariff. The figures were furnished by a leading firm engaged in selling steel and iron products.

	Number of kegs.	Cents per pound	Tariff. Cents per pound.
1875	1,000	10.00	1
1876	2,000	10.00	1
1877	3,000	9.50	1
1878	5,000	9.00	1
1879	10,000	7.95	1
1880	20,000	7.93	1
1881	30,000	6.33	1
1882	50,000	8.33	1
1883	80,000	8.33	4
1884	120,000	7.44	4
1885	300,000	6.09	4
1886	300,000	4.64	4
1887	600,000	3.81	4
1888	1,000,000	3.20	4
1889	2,200,000	2.05	4
1890	3,500,000	2.45	2

Note.—Wire nails are now quoted at 1.95 cents.

The results of Protection in encouraging manufactures and by their encouragement in creating competition and thus lessening prices can be seen in this table at a glance.

It will be noticed that the duty of one cent per pound was to some extent a revenue duty, for in the eight years the net fall of price was only 1 63-100 cents, or 16 8 per cent., and the production did not increase over 50,000 kegs. The duty for the next seven years, however, was undoubtedly protective, for the price fell 5 37-100 cents, or 64 5 per cent., and the annual make increased by 2,150,000 kegs. It is also noticeable that quadrupling the duty did not raise the price more than 1-100 of a cent, so that, allowing the utmost that can be claimed, an addition to the duty of three cents per pound on 80,000 kegs of 100 pounds each, which, according to free trade assertions, should have increased the cost to consumers by at least $240,000, cannot fairly be said to have increased the cost over one cent a keg, or $800 in the aggregate.

On the other hand, during the last year of the high tariff, 2,200,000 kegs were made and sold at $2.05 per keg, or $7.05 per keg less than under a tariff not fully protective fifteen and fourteen years before. Allowing that the duty of one dollar per keg was added to the cost during those two years, the saving to the consumers of this country under the four cent duty was undoubtedly $6.05 per keg, or for that year alone, $13,310,000, the only objection to this line of reasoning being that it would have been impossible to sell 2,000,000 kegs at ten dollars per keg, as there is no better ground for supposing that foreigners would have lowered the price of wire nails while they controlled our market than that railroad freight rates should have fallen in England, or that the price of tin plates should be reduced to us before our protective tariff increases production here.

The figures quoted above were shown to a native of Great Britain, who, doing no manual labor, was almost, of course, a Free-trader, and he said that the tariff had had nothing at all to do with the decline in price; that if it had not been for the tariff wire nails would have been that much cheaper; that the fall in price was entirely due to improvements in machinery, and to his knowledge thousands of dollars had been spent in experimental machinery, to the perfection of which a better as well as a cheaper nail was due. Wire nails, however, have been coming into this country in cases containing foreign merchandise for over fifty years, but it was not until we had a protective tariff on them that any one could be induced to expend a dollar on experimental machinery. And now, with a production of 3,500,000 kegs a year, those who regret that our tariff prevents our competing in the markets of the world regret also that our production is not equal to that of sixteen years ago—1,000 kegs.

As some of our readers have heard, the duty on tin plates was raised from 1 to 2 2 cents per pound. This attacks a British industry yielding that country at least $20,000,000 per annum, including freights and commissions, and a great deal has been said about it, the Free-traders having committed themselves fully to the assertion that the addition to the duty of 1 2 cents per pound will be paid by American consumers, or that tin will cost on an average $1 60 per box more after July 1 than before. And as the Welsh makers, knowing that the cry of combinations and syndicates is never raised in this country against British masters, have apparently decided to close their works for a month to reduce the supply, every effort seems making to produce this result, temporarily at least.

It is a matter of doubt, however, if they will dare to continue the present artificially high prices for any length of time. Already a firm of London merchants writes to the Welsh makers:

"The best and only counter move to the McKinley tariff is to reduce and not raise prices. To enable the manufacture of tin plates to be carried on in the United States, with their high ratio of values, a margin of profit must be created, and the object of the new tariff is clearly to provide that margin. Employers and employed in this old country should combine to destroy that artificial margin and not to make it more effective.

"Conceivably ten shillings a box for tin plates may yield as good wages (in purchasing power) and as fair profit (proportionately to general values) as fifteen shillings per box; but ten shillings per box would defeat the McKinley tariff and preserve to vast multitudes in Britain their legitimate livelihood."

But it is very hard to contemplate relinquishing a profit of $1.25 a box; this example, however, gives us a fair idea of the profits now being made out of this country.

In the meantime the influences which reduced the cost of wire nails are at work. Late numbers of The American Manufacturer have described in detail a machine intended to do away with the labor of women and boys in pickling and scouring the black plates and polishing the tinned plates, while the labor of dipping the plates in the melted tin is done automatically.

Depending on the cheap labor of women and children, the Welsh makers have made no demand for such machinery, and now apparently trust to cutting down wages as a mode of competition. But if we prove it, or something like it, practically they will have to adopt it to hold the neutral markets, and not only ourselves but all the world will have cheaper tin plates through our tariff, as every one now has wire nails cheaper through Protection in this country. But the Free-traders will immediately claim that Protection has nothing to do with this fall in price; that it is entirely due to improvements in machinery, many thousands of dollars having been expended in experiments—in this country only.

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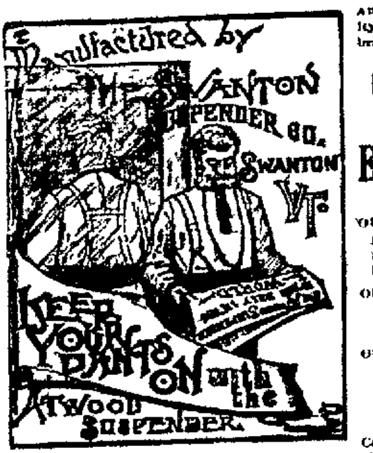

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HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinists, Builders, Contractors and OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest improvement EVER made in tackle blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for Catalogue.

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[illegible]

RAILROAD GUIDE.

TIME TABLE.

In effect June 8, 1891.

[illegible]

BUFFALO Express, daily [illegible]
BUFFALO MAIL [illegible]
BUFFALO MAIL [illegible]

Trains leave Smethport at 2:50 p. m. [illegible] with River Division for Allegany, [illegible] Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points [illegible]

CLERMONT MAIL [illegible]
CLERMONT ACCOMMOD'N [illegible]
LOCAL [illegible]
BUFFALO ACCOM'N ar. daily [illegible]

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information from A. L. WORDEN, Ticket Agent.

E. BELL, General Sup't.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & T'k. Agt., Buffalo, N. Y.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct line between the Bradford and McKean county, Clarion and Kane.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 24, 1891.

WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

[illegible]

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway.

THE SHORT LINE

Between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania. On and after June 7th, 1891, passenger trains will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett, daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND

[illegible]

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND

[illegible]

D. LUNDRIGAN, Agent, Bradford.
J. P. THOMPSON,
G. W. BARTLETT, Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester N. Y.
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R.

road Time Table, takes effect Monday, June 1, 1891.

[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

NICKEL PLATE.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.

The following is time corrected to June 1891. Trains depart from and arrive at Union Railway Station, Van Buren St., Chicago, and at N. Y. L. E. & W. Railway station, Buffalo.

[illegible]

Read this side down. Read this side up.

Through tickets are on sale to all points at principal offices of the company, at lowest rates for any class of tickets desired. Baggage checked to destination.

B. F. HORNER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
LEWIS WILLIAMS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Gen'l Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
Geo. A. Backus, Agent, Smethport, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 24, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

[illegible]

WESTWARD.

[illegible]

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

[illegible]

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

[illegible]

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

—TAKE—

THE -:- LACKAWANNA -:- ROUTE

FOR

Hornellsville, Bath, Corning, Elmira, Binghamton, New York

[illegible]

CHAS. H. HAMMOND, Gen'l Pass. Agt. The Lackawanna & South western R. R. Co. Hornellsville, N. Y.

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